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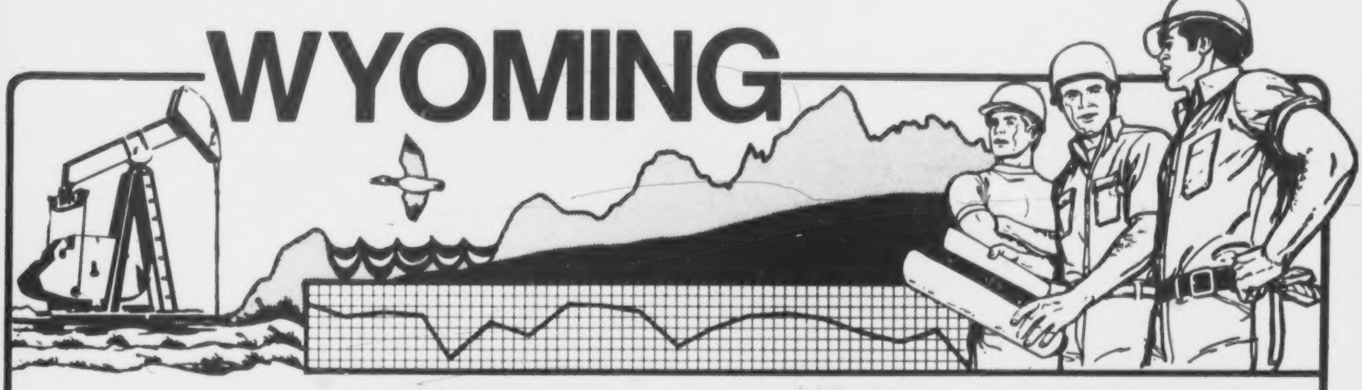


WYOMING LABOR FORCE TRENDS

VOL. 25 NO. 11 NOV. 1988

TREND SETTERS

WYOMING	**Aug '88**	**Sep '88**
Labor Force	236,149	232,611
Employment	225,213	221,213
Unemployment	10,936	11,398
Rate (Raw)	4.6	4.9
Rate (S.A.)	5.5	6.0
Mining Hourly Wage	$14.62	$14.66
Avg. Weekly Hours, Mining	44.2	43.6
USA		
Rate (S.A.)	5.6	5.4
Mining Hourly Wage	$12.63	$12.79
Avg. Weekly Hours, Mining	42.0	42.5
Consumer Price Index All Urban (1982-1984 = 100)		
U.S. City Avg.	119.0	119.8
Year Change (U.S.)	+4.0	+4.2

S.A.-Seasonally Adjusted

IN THIS ISSUE:

- Wyoming Average Annual Pay Declines
- Wyoming Counties—A Ten Year Look

U.S. UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BACK AT 5.4 PERCENT

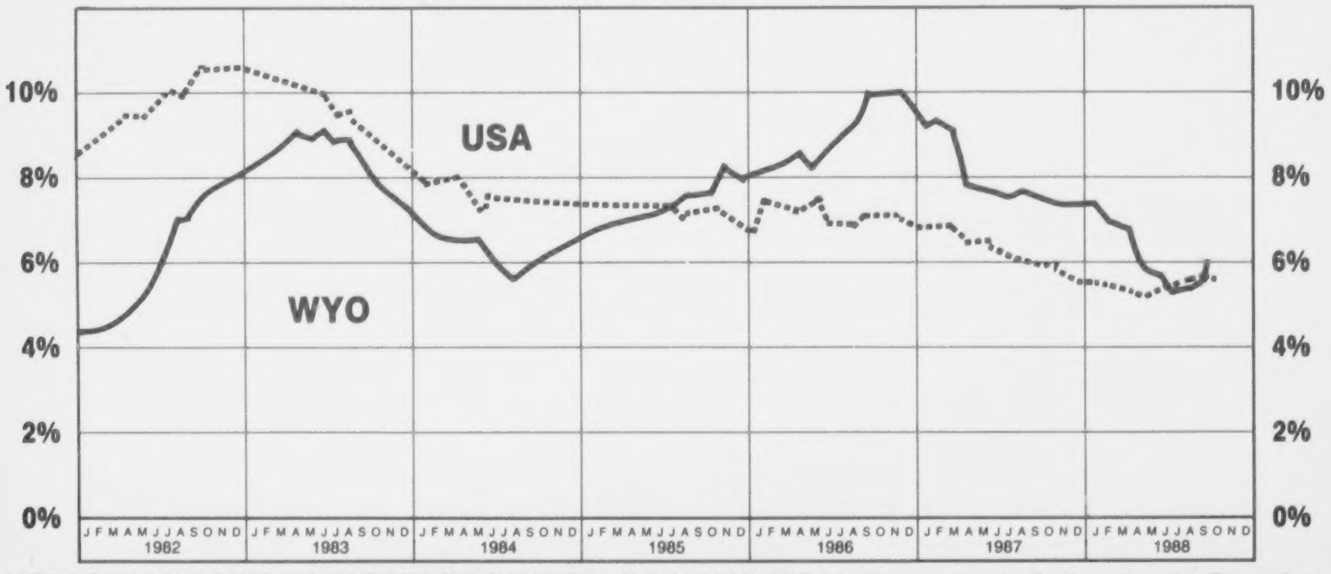
In September both the number of unemployed in the nation and the unemployment rate fell back to the July level of 6.6 million and 5.4 percent, seasonally adjusted. Since March the rate has been in the 5.3 to 5.6 percent range. The August rate was 5.6 percent and the September, 1987 rate stood at 5.9 percent.

Adult men accounted for the over-the-month decline in unemployment as their jobless rate returned to the July level of 4.5 percent. By contrast the rates for adult women (4.8 percent), teenagers (15.7 percent), whites (4.8 percent), and blacks (10.8 percent) showed little or no change from August.

WYOMING UNEMPLOYMENT AT 6.0 PERCENT

Seasonally adjusted, the Wyoming September unemployment rate stood at 6.0 percent, up from the August rate of 5.5 percent and down from the year ago rate of 7.7 percent. Wyoming's unadjusted unemployment rate for September, at 4.9 percent, was up seasonally from the previous month rate of 4.6 percent but continued

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, WYOMING AND THE U.S. (S.A.)



WYOMING EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION, Research & Analysis Section

Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

down from the last year rate of 6.3 percent. Historical trends indicate that unemployment will continue its fall and winter seasonal upturn through January or February of 1989.

LABOR FORCE DECLINES CONTINUE

At 232,600, the September Wyoming labor force was down 3.1 percent statewide from a year ago. Most Wyoming counties, 18 out of 23, reflected this statewide downturn. Only Albany and Teton counties indicated healthy annual labor force gains of 4.0 and 9.2 percent, along with the lowest unemployment rates in the state of 3.1 and 2.7 percent. The only employment gains, on a statewide basis, were in manufacturing, mining and government. Other major industries in the state were at or below year ago levels. Construction continued to be hardest hit, down by 1,500 workers from a year ago, a decline of well over 13 percent.

WYOMING ECONOMIC PROBLEMS TYPICAL OF ROCKY MOUNTAIN AREA STATES

In August four of the states contiguous to Wyoming; Montana, Nebraska, Utah and Idaho had annual labor force declines. Only South Dakota and Colorado indicated over-the-year labor force growth. In addition, the average unemployment rate of these six states was 4.6 percent in August, the same as Wyoming.

WYOMING AVERAGE ANNUAL PAY DECLINES

The average annual pay of Wyoming workers covered by State and Federal Unemployment Insurance (UI) programs was $18,817, a 0.8 percent decrease over 1986, according to preliminary data released by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Alaska and Wyoming were the only states to experience a decrease in average annual pay. The decrease in Wyoming led to a drop from 20th to 30th in the all state's ranking.

Construction led Wyoming's declining industries with a -4.7 percent change for the one year period. Mining, retail trade, and services also fell 1.7, 0.4, and 0.1 percent, respectively.

There was good news for some industries. Transportation, communication, and public utilities had a 4.2 percent increase in average annual pay. Wholesale trade increased by 2.0 percent, and finance, insurance, and real estate increased by 1.9 percent.

Nationally, average annual pay increased 4.5 percent, climbing to $20,855 in 1987.

Annual average pay for the nation varied widely by industry. The mining industry, which includes oil and gas extraction, had the highest annual pay-$32,950. Wyoming's mining pay for 1987 was $34,085. The lowest annual pay-$11,513-was in the retail trade industry. Wyoming's annual pay in retail trade was $9,811.

Annual average pay data are compiled from reports submitted by employers under UI programs. Average annual pay is computed by dividing total annual payrolls of employers covered by UI programs by average monthly employment for these employees. employment includes both full and part-time workers.

WYOMING AVERAGE ANNUAL PAY FOR 1986 AND 1987 AND PERCENT CHANGE FOR ALL COVERED WORKERS BY INDUSTRY[1]

Industry	Average annual pay 1986	Average annual pay 1987[2]	Percent change 1986-87[3]
Private[4]			
Total	$18,572	$18,218	-1.9
Mining	34,669	34,085	-1.7
Construction	22,607	21,544	-4.7
Manufacturing	20,766	20,905	0.7
Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities	25,064	26,117	4.2
Wholesale Trade	21,760	22,185	2.0
Retail Trade	9,855	9,811	-0.4
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	18,439	18,785	1.9
Services	13,052	13,033	-0.1
Government	20,095	20,429	1.7

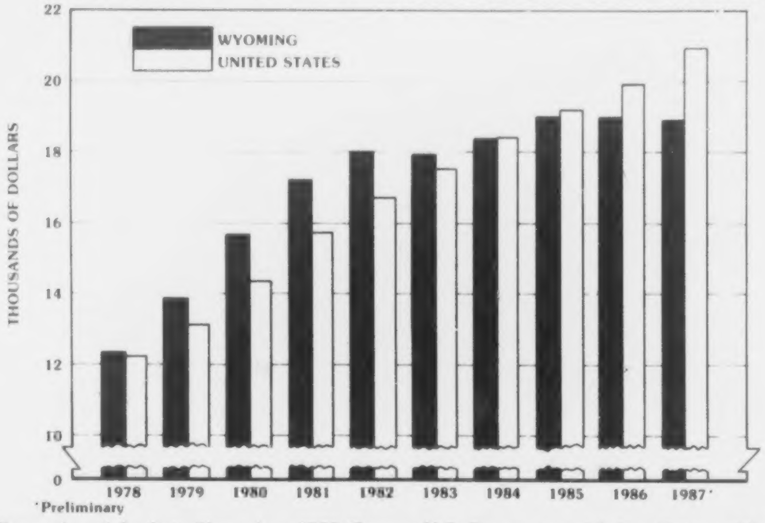
[1] Includes workers covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI) and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) programs.

[2] Data are preliminary

[3] Percent changes were computed from unrounded average annual pay data and may differ from those computed using data rounded to the nearest dollar

[4] Includes data for industries in addition to those shown separately.

WYOMING AND U.S. – AVERAGE ANNUAL PAY – 1978-1987



Prepared by: W.E.S.C., Research and Analysis, November, 1988. Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, September, 1988.

FREMONT, WYOMING
1976-1986

Fremont County's 1986 population of 35,300 ranked 5th in the state.

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME

In 1986, Fremont had a per capita personal income (PCPI) of $10,344. This PCPI ranked 21st in the state, and was 81 percent of the state average ($12,774) and 71 percent of the national average ($14,639). In 1976, Fremont's PCPI of $5,581 ranked 19th in the state. The average annual growth rate of PCPI over the past 10 years was 6.4 percent, more than the state average (6.3 percent) and less than the national average (8.2 percent).

TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME

In 1986, Fremont had a total personal income (TPI) of $365,191*. This TPI ranked 5th in the state and accounted for 5.6 percent of the state total. In 1976, Fremont's TPI of $181,052* ranked 4th in the state. The average annual growth rate of TPI over the past 10 years was 7.3 percent, less than the state average (9.0 percent) and less than the national average (9.3 percent).

EARNINGS BY INDUSTRY

Earnings of persons employed in Fremont increased from $148,857* in 1976 to $247,098* in 1986, an average annual growth rate of 5.2 percent. The largest industries in 1986 were state and local government, which accounted for 25.5 percent of earnings; services, 20.8 percent; and retail trade, 11.4 percent. In 1976, the largest industries were mining, with 27.2 percent of earnings; state and local government, 14.9 percent; and services, 14.6 percent. Of the industries that accounted for at least five percent of earnings in 1986, the slowest growing from 1976 to 1986 was mining (9.4 percent of earnings in 1986), which declined at an average annual rate of 5.4 percent; the fastest was state and local government, which increased at an average annual rate of 11.0 percent.

GOSHEN, WYOMING
1976-1986

Goshen County's 1986 population of 12,600 ranked 13th in the state.

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME

In 1986, Goshen had a per capita personal income (PCPI) of $10,911. This PCPI ranked 19th in the state, and was 85 percent of the state average ($12,774) and 75 percent of the national average ($14,639). In 1976, Goshen's PCPI of $5,325 ranked 20th in the state. The average annual growth rate of PCPI over the past 10 years was 7.4 percent, more than the state average (6.3 percent) and less than the national average (8.2 percent).

TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME

In 1986, Goshen had a total personal income (TPI) of $137,892*. This TPI ranked 14th in the state and accounted for 2.1 percent of the state total. In 1976, Goshen's TPI of $65,003* ranked 13th in the state. The average annual growth rate of TPI over the past 10 years was 7.8 percent, less than the state average (9.0 percent) and less than the national average (9.3 percent).

EARNINGS BY INDUSTRY

Earnings of persons employed in Goshen increased from $42,338* in 1976 to $75,714* in 1986, an average annual growth rate of 6.0 percent. The largest industries in 1986 were state and local government, which accounted for 23.9 percent of earnings; services, 17.0 percent; and retail trade, 11.9 percent. In 1976, the largest industries were state and local government, with 16.7 percent of earnings; retail trade, 16.0 percent; services, 13.7 percent; and construction, 10.6 percent. Of the industries that accounted for at least five percent of earnings in 1986, the slowest growing from 1976 to 1986 was retail trade, which increased at an average annual rate of 2.9 percent; the fastest was state and local government, which increased at an average annual rate of 9.8 percent.

*All income estimates with the exception of PCPI are in thousands of dollars.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - (1982-1984 = 100)
ALL URBAN

	ALL ITEMS	FOOD & BEVERAGE	HOUSING	ENTER-TAINMENT	APPAREL & UPKEEP	TRANSP.	MEDICAL
September 1988	119.8	120.1	119.9	121.3	117.8	109.7	140.4
Annual % Change	4.2	5.2	3.7	4.5	4.0	2.9	6.6

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 1

WYOMING
ECONOMIC INDICATORS

ITEM	SEP 1988[1]	AUG 1988[1]	SEP 1987[2]	Percent change From: A Month Ago	Percent change From: A Year Ago
WYOMING EMPLOYMENT DATA					
Total Civilian Labor Force	232,611	236,149	239,969	- 1.5	- 3.1
Unemployment	11,398	10,936	15,114	4.2	- 24.6
Employed Labor Force	221,213	225,213	224,855	- 1.8	- 1.6
a. Covered Employment (Under Wyo. UI Law)[3]	177,000	174,100	178,672	1.7	- 0.9
b. Agriculture[3]	11,390	14,365	12,501	- 20.7	- 8.9
Total Unemployment Rate (Wyo.) Seas. Adj.*	4.9% 6.0%*	4.6% 5.5%*	6.3% 7.7%*	XXX	XXX
Total Unemployment Rate (U.S.) Seas. Adj.*	5.2% 5.4%*	5.4% 5.6%*	5.7% 5.9%*	XXX	XXX
Insured Unemployment Rate (Wyo.)[4]	1.2%	1.6%	1.6%	XXX	XXX
HOURS & EARNINGS					
Mining (Production Workers):					
Average Weekly Earnings	$ 639.18	$ 646.20	$ 617.03	- 1.1	3.6
Average Weekly Hours	43.6	44.2	44.2	- 1.4	- 1.4
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 14.66	$ 14.62	$ 13.96	0.3	5.0
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
Claims Filed in Local Offices	10,020	13,389	14,802	- 25.2	- 32.3
a. Initial	1,836	1,607	2,061	14.3	- 10.9
Weeks Compensated	6,605	9,085	13,425	- 27.3	- 50.8
Total Amount Benefits Paid	$ 1,035,111	$ 1,401,735	$ 2,105,024	- 26.2	- 50.8
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$ 156.07	$ 153.75	$ 156.40	1.5	- 0.2
EMPLOYMENT SERVICE					
New Applications Received During Month	N.A.	N.A.	3,030	XXX	XXX
Non-Ag. Openings Received	N.A.	N.A.	3,171	XXX	XXX
Non-Ag. Placements	N.A.	N.A.	2,570	XXX	XXX
UNITED STATES DATA					
HOURS & EARNINGS					
Mining (Production Workers):					
Average Weekly Earnings	$ 543.58	$ 530.46	$ 528.75	2.5	2.8
Average Weekly Hours	42.5	42.0	42.3	1.2	0.5
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 12.79	$ 12.63	$ 12.50	1.3	2.3
PRICE INDEXES					
Consumer Price Index 1982-84 = 100	119.8	119.0	115.0	0.7	4.2
Producer Prices, All Commodities 1982-84 = 100	108.1	108.0	103.7	0.1	4.2
Food and Beverage 1982-84 = 100	120.1	119.4	114.2	0.6	5.2

[1] Preliminary. [2] Final. [3] Not Benchmarked to the Current Population Survey. [4] Rate does not include claimants receiving benefits under extended benefit provisions.

Source: Wyoming Employment Security Commission and Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 2

WYOMING
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE & UNEMPLOYMENT

(Prepared in Cooperation with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

COUNTY	LABOR FORCE					UNEMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	SEP 1988	AUG 1988	SEP 1987	%CHANGE AUG-SEP	%CHANGE SEP-SEP	SEP 1988	AUG 1988	SEP 1987	SEP 1988	AUG 1988	SEP 1987
Statewide	232,611	236,149	239,969	- 1.5	- 3.1	11,398	10,936	15,114	4.9	4.6	6.3
Statewide Seasonally adjusted									6.0	5.5	7.7
Albany	16,576	16,219	15,932	2.2	4.0	517	389	477	3.1	2.4	3.0
Big Horn	4,679	4,698	4,757	- 0.4	- 1.6	303	279	323	6.5	5.9	6.8
Campbell	14,425	14,605	15,215	- 1.2	- 5.2	882	748	1,070	6.1	5.1	7.0
Carbon	7,565	8,266	7,862	- 8.5	- 3.8	372	421	542	4.9	5.1	6.9
Converse	5,117	5,107	5,515	0.2	- 7.2	342	318	394	6.7	6.2	7.1
Crook	3,325	3,243	3,236	2.5	2.8	149	99	152	4.5	3.1	4.7
Fremont	14,816	14,376	15,338	3.1	- 3.4	918	913	1,156	6.2	6.4	7.5
Goshen	5,878	6,038	6,077	- 2.6	- 3.3	198	290	306	3.4	4.8	5.0
Hot Springs	3,080	3,133	3,103	- 1.7	- 0.7	139	118	216	4.5	3.8	7.0
Johnson	3,586	3,621	3,563	- 1.0	0.6	157	137	202	4.4	3.8	5.7
Laramie	35,793	35,665	36,898	0.4	- 3.0	1,482	1,424	1,875	4.1	4.0	5.1
Lincoln	5,876	6,002	6,444	- 2.1	- 8.8	375	332	551	6.4	5.5	8.6
Natrona	30,400	29,943	31,490	1.5	3.5	1,588	1,429	2,433	5.2	4.8	7.7
Niobrara	2,007	2,263	2,075	- 11.3	- 3.3	70	59	103	3.5	2.6	5.0
Park	13,351	14,504	13,332	- 7.9	0.1	501	528	679	3.8	3.6	5.1
Platte	4,337	4,272	4,342	1.5	- 0.1	192	240	257	4.4	5.6	5.9
Sheridan	11,497	11,595	12,470	- 0.8	- 7.8	507	588	765	4.4	5.1	6.1
Sublette	2,470	2,577	2,856	- 4.2	- 13.5	158	139	247	6.4	5.4	8.6
Sweetwater	16,932	16,741	18,627	1.1	- 9.1	1,147	1,241	1,547	6.8	7.4	8.3
Teton	13,205	15,686	12,090	- 15.8	9.2	351	213	393	2.7	1.4	3.3
Uinta	9,672	9,553	10,468	1.2	- 7.6	689	627	878	7.1	6.6	8.4
Washakie	4,771	4,871	4,827	- 2.1	- 1.2	192	243	302	4.0	5.0	6.3
Weston	3,256	3,175	3,453	2.6	- 5.7	170	163	246	5.2	5.1	7.1
United States									5.2	5.4	5.7
United States Seasonally adjusted									5.4	5.6	5.9

*The data contained in this table includes updated procedures mandated by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. In addition The 1985 data has been benchmarked to the Current Population Survey as conducted in Wyoming.

Table 3

NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN WYOMING [1]

(Prepared in Cooperation with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT (In thousands)			% Change in Total Emp.	
	SEP 1988[2] Total	AUG 1988[3] Total	SEP 1987 Total	AUG 1988 to SEP 1988	SEP 1987 to SEP 1988
WYOMING NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT					
Total Non-Farm Wage & Salary Employment	181.7	181.0	183.6	0.4	- 1.0
Manufacturing	8.5	8.3	8.4	2.4	1.2
Durable Goods	3.8	3.9	3.8	- 2.6	0.0
Nondurable Goods	4.7	4.4	4.6	6.8	2.2
Petroleum & Coal Products	0.9	1.0	0.9	- 10.0	0.0
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	173.2	172.7	175.2	0.3	- 1.1
Mining	18.2	18.0	18.1	1.1	0.6
Contract Construction	9.6	9.7	11.1	- 1.0	- 13.5
Transportation & Public Utilities	12.6	12.6	12.8	0.0	- 1.6
Railroad Transportation	1.9	1.9	2.0	0.0	- 5.0
Transportation except Railroads	4.7	4.7	4.9	0.0	- 4.1
Comm., Elect., Gas & Sani. Serv.	6.0	6.0	5.9	0.0	1.7
Wholesale & Retail Trade	40.2	41.0	41.2	- 2.0	- 2.4
Wholesale Trade	6.8	6.7	6.8	1.5	0.0
Retail Trade	33.4	34.3	34.4	- 2.6	- 2.9
Food Stores	5.1	4.9	5.0	4.1	2.0
Automotive Dealers & Serv. Stat.	5.3	5.3	5.3	0.0	0.0
Eating & Drinking Places	12.3	13.4	13.1	- 8.2	- 6.1
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	7.1	7.2	7.4	- 1.4	- 4.1
Services	33.8	36.0	34.1	- 6.1	- 0.9
Personal Services	1.9	1.9	1.8	0.0	5.6
Medical & Other Health Services	7.9	7.9	7.6	0.0	4.0
Government	51.7	48.2	50.5	7.3	2.4
Federal Government	8.6	8.7	8.4	- 1.2	2.4
State & Local Government	43.1	39.5	42.1	9.1	2.4
State Government	12.4	12.6	12.8	- 1.6	- 3.1
Local Government	30.7	26.9	29.3	14.1	4.8

(See Footnotes at End of Table)

NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN WYOMING [1]

Table 3 (Cont'd)

(Publication of Cheyenne data is not sanctioned by the Bureau of Labor Statistics)

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT (In thousands)			% Change in Total Emp.	
	SEP 1988[2]	AUG 1988[3]	SEP 1987	AUG 1988	SEP 1987
	Total	Total	Total	to SEP 1988	to SEP 1988
CASPER (Natrona County)					
TOTAL NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	26.7	26.2	26.6	1.9	0.4
Manufacturing	1.4	1.4	1.3	0.0	7.7
Nondurable Goods	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Petroleum & Coal Products	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.0	- 25.0
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	25.3	24.8	25.3	2.0	0.0
Mining	2.7	2.7	2.7	0.0	0.0
Oil & Gas Extraction	2.5	2.5	2.5	0.0	0.0
Other Mining, Quarrying, etc.	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Contract Construction	1.4	1.4	1.6	0.0	- 12.5
Transportation & Public Utilities	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	8.0	8.0	7.8	0.0	2.6
Wholesale Trade	2.4	2.4	2.3	0.0	4.4
Retail Trade	5.6	5.6	5.5	0.0	1.8
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.0
Services	5.3	5.3	5.4	0.0	- 1.9
Government	4.8	4.3	4.7	11.6	2.1
Federal Government	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.0	- 14.3
State & Local Government	4.2	3.7	4.0	13.5	5.0
CHEYENNE (Laramie County)					
TOTAL NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	30.2	29.8	30.5	1.3	- 1.0
Manufacturing	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	29.1	28.7	29.4	1.4	- 1.0
Contract Construction	2.1	2.0	2.3	5.0	- 8.7
Transportation & Public Utilities	2.4	2.5	2.5	- 4.0	- 4.0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	7.1	7.1	7.1	0.0	0.0
Wholesale Trade	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Retail Trade	6.4	6.4	6.4	0.0	0.0
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1.8	1.8	1.9	0.0	- 5.3
Services & Miscellaneous	5.8	5.8	5.7	0.0	1.8
Government	9.8	9.4	9.8	4.3	0.0
Federal Government	2.7	2.7	2.8	0.0	- 3.6
State & Local Government	7.1	6.7	7.0	6.0	1.4

[1] Estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary workers in non-ag establishments who worked or received pay during the week which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employeds, domestic servants and personnel of the armed forces are excluded. [2] Subject to revision. [3] Revised figures.

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WYOMING LABOR FORCE TRENDS

The *Wyoming Labor Force Trends* is published monthly by the Research and Analysis Section of the Wyoming Employment Security Commission.

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WYOMING
LABOR MARKET INFORMATION

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1/11/89

WYOMING LABOR FORCE TRENDS

VOL. 25 NO. 12 DEC. 1988

TREND SETTERS

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USA		
Rate (S.A.)	5.4	5.3
Mining Hourly Wage	$12.76	$12.66
Avg. Weekly Hours, Mining	42.1	42.6
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Year Change (U.S.)	+4.2	+4.2

S.A.-Seasonally Adjusted

IN THIS ISSUE:

- Wyoming's Population Expected to Decline Through 2010
- Wyoming Counties-A Ten Year Look

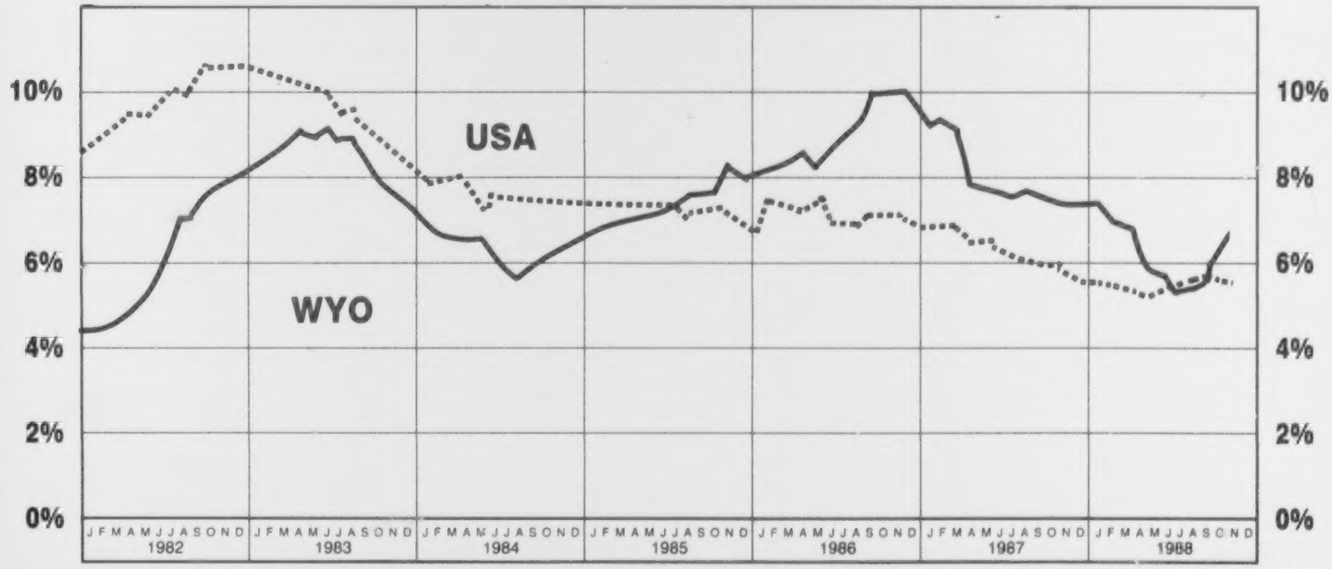
NOVEMBER U.S. UNEMPLOYMENT AT 5.4 PERCENT

The just released national civilian seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for November was 5.4 percent, representing 6.6 million unemployed. This was about the same as the 5.3 percent rate during October, but continued down from the 5.9 percent for November, 1987. Since the spring, the jobless rate has moved within a narrow range of 5.3 to 5.6 percent, and the number of unemployed has ranged between 6.5 and 6.8 million.

NATIONAL ECONOMY CONTINUES JOB EXPANSION

The U.S. economy expanded sharply in November as almost half a million new jobs were added from October. Service industries added 345,000 workers, manufacturers created 70,000 new jobs, and construction employment rose by 55,000 after adjustments for seasonal variations. Over-the-year, in November, the employed labor force picked up 2.5 million new workers, a 2.2 percent gain.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, WYOMING AND THE U.S. (S.A.)



WYOMING EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION, Research & Analysis Section
Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

WYOMING OCTOBER UNEMPLOYMENT UP SHARPLY AT 6.8 PERCENT

After fluctuating within the 5.1 to 6.1 range for the past six months Wyoming's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate jumped sharply to 6.8 percent in October. This compares to 6.1 percent in September and 7.6 percent a year ago. The seasonally unadjusted rate for October stood at 5.8 percent compared to 4.9 percent in September and 6.5 percent last year.

The October labor force indicated an increase of more than 2,000 in the number of unemployed from September, however the number of unemployed dropped annually by more than 1,800. Total employment, at 219,130, was virtually unchanged from the 219,650 recorded a year ago.

Nationally, in September, Wyoming ranked 17th in it's rate for unemployment. As in August, Louisiana ranked first, with 9.7 percent and the lowest rate was in Vermont, with a trifling 1.9 percent.

ANNUAL LABOR FORCE LOSSES CONTINUE TO PLAGUE MOST WYOMING COUNTIES

Although the Wyoming October labor force of 232,600 was about unchanged from a year ago, down 1.0 percent, over half (14) of the state's 23 counties registered annual labor force losses. There were, however, some slight statewide annual employment gains recorded in food stores, health services, and government. (See table 3). Other industries in the state were at or below year ago levels. Construction was again hardest hit, showing a loss of 1,300 workers over-the-year, a decline of nearly 13 percent.

COUNTY HIGHLIGHTS

Albany and Goshen counties recorded the state's lowest unemployment rate, with 3.4 percent in October. As in previous months, the Jackson, Wyoming area had the state's largest annual labor force growth, over 1,100 or 12.5 percent. This was followed by Albany County, with an over-the-year labor force gain of 600. Natrona County had the largest number of unemployed in October, almost 1,820, and Laramie County was close behind with about 1,740, with unemployment rates of 5.9 and 4.8 percent. Uinta County continued with the highest rate of unemployment, 8.1 percent.

WYOMING'S POPULATION EXPECTED TO DECLINE THROUGH 2010

Recent population projections produced by the U.S. Bureau of the Census have Wyoming's population declining through 2010. According to information presented in the Census publication, *Projections of the Population by States, by Age, Sex, and Race: 1988 to 2010*, Wyoming's population will decline from the 1986 estimate of 507,000 to 487,000 by 2010.

As in 1986, Wyoming is expected to continue as the nation's least-populous state through 2010. Wyoming replaced Alaska as the least-populous state in 1985. Poor economic conditions and lack of good paying jobs have forced many residents to leave the state. The Census Bureau projects that trend will continue.

The bureau estimates that there was a net out-migration of 9,300 between 1985 and 1986. Most residents leaving Wyoming head for warmer climates and neighboring states to the west and south. Colorado, Arizona, and California accounted for over 50 percent of the state's out-migration during the 1985-1986 period.

The accompanying illustration shows that although a majority of the states saw more folks moving from Wyoming than to Wyoming, there were exceptions. All of the neighboring states to the north and the east of Wyoming saw more residents moving across the border into the Cowboy state.

SELECTED WYOMING POPULATION STATISTICS

Wyoming's Total Population

1980	470,000	1995	495,000
1986	507,000	1996	493,000
1988	505,000	1997	492,000
1989	503,000	1998	491,000
1990	502,000	1999	490,000
1991	501,000	2000	489,000
1992	499,000	2005	487,000
1993	498,000	2010	487,000
1994	496,000		

Wyoming's Rank by Population Size

1986	50th	1990	50th	2000	50th	2010	50th

Wyoming's Rank by Population Change

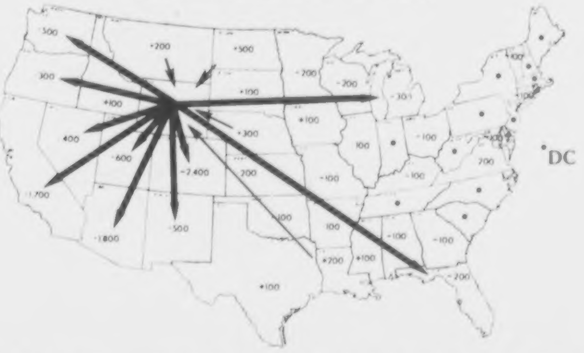
	Rank	Percent Change
1986-1990	46th	-1.1 percent
1990-2000	46th	-2.6 percent
2000-2010	39th	-0.4 percent

Wyoming's Median Age by Sex

	1980	1986	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010
Total	27.0	29.1	30.7	32.4	33.6	34.4	34.7
Male	26.7	28.7	30.4	32.1	33.4	34.3	34.8
Female	27.3	29.4	31.1	32.8	33.8	34.4	34.6

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 1017, *Projections of the Populations, by Age, Sex, and Race: 1988 to 2010*.

NET MIGRATION TO AND FROM WYOMING
1985 TO 1986
(Rounded to nearest 100)



Alaska -300
Hawaii*
***Net migration less than 100.**
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, series P-25, No. 1017. Prepared by Research and Analysis, W.E.S.C., December 1988

HOT SPRINGS, WYOMING
1976-1986

Hot Springs County's 1986 population of 6,100 ranked 21st in the state.

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME

In 1986, Hot Springs had a per capita personal income (PCPI) of $11,900. This PCPI ranked 14th in the state, and was 93 percent of the state average ($12,774) and 81 percent of the national average ($14,639). In 1976, Hot Springs' PCPI of $6,004 ranked 14th in the state. The average annual growth rate of PCPI over the past 10 years was 7.1 percent, more than the state average (6.3 percent) and less than the national average (8.2 percent).

TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME

In 1986, Hot Springs had a total personal income (TPI) of $71,992*. This TPI ranked 22nd in the state and accounted for 1.1 percent of the state total. In 1976, Hot Springs' TPI of $30,979* ranked 20th in the state. The average annual growth rate of TPI over the past 10 years was 8.8 percent, less than the state average (9.0 percent) and less than the national average (9.3 percent).

EARNINGS BY INDUSTRY

Earnings of persons employed in Hot Springs increased from $22,204* in 1976 to $43,971* in 1986, an average annual growth rate of 7.1 percent. The largest industries in 1986 were state and local government, which accounted for 24.5 percent of earnings; services, 19.3 percent; and mining, 17.0 percent. In 1976, the largest industries were services, with 21.7 percent of earnings; state and local government, 18.4 percent; and mining, 15.4 percent. Of the industries that accounted for at least five percent of earnings in 1986, the slowest growing from 1976 to 1986 was construction (8.6 percent of earnings in 1986), which increased at an average annual rate of 3.1 percent; the fastest was wholesale trade (8.0 percent of earnings in 1986), which increased at an average annual rate of 28.6 percent.

JOHNSON, WYOMING
1976-1986

Johnson County's 1986 population of 6,900 ranked 19th in the state.

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME

In 1986, Johnson had a per capita personal income (PCPI) of $11,675. This PCPI ranked 16th in the state, and was 91 percent of the state average ($12,774) and 80 percent of the national average ($14,639). In 1976, Johnson's PCPI of $6,043 ranked 13th in the state. The average annual growth rate of PCPI over the past 10 years was 6.8 percent, more than the state average (6.3 percent) and less than the national average (8.2 percent).

TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME

In 1986, Johnson had a total personal income (TPI) of $80,054*. This TPI ranked 20th in the state and accounted for 1.2 percent of the state total. In 1976, Johnson's TPI of $36,224* ranked 19th in the state. The average annual growth rate of TPI over the past 10 years was 8.3 percent, less than the state average (9.0 percent) and less than the national average (9.3 percent).

EARNINGS BY INDUSTRY

Earnings of persons employed in Johnson increased from $25,559* in 1976 to $46,576* in 1986, an average annual growth rate of 6.2 percent. The largest industries in 1986 were state and local government, which accounted for 20.5 percent of earnings; mining, 16.8 percent; and services, 16.4 percent. In 1976, the largest industries were mining, with 14.4 percent of earnings; retail trade, 14.0 percent; services, 13.9 percent; and state and local government, 18.4 percent. Of the industries that accounted for at least five percent of earnings in 1986, the slowest growing from 1976 to 1986 was construction (7.4 percent of earnings in 1986), which increased at an average annual rate of 0.4 percent; the fastest was state and local government, which increased at an average annual rate of 10.6 percent.

*All income estimates with the exception of PCPI are in thousands of dollars.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - (1982-1984 = 100)
ALL URBAN

	ALL ITEMS	FOOD & BEVERAGE	HOUSING	ENTER-TAINMENT	APPAREL & UPKEEP	TRANSP.	MEDICAL
October 1988	120.2	120.3	119.9	121.8	120.7	110.0	141.2
Annual % Change	4.2	5.2	3.8	4.2	4.6	2.7	6.7

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 1

WYOMING ECONOMIC INDICATORS

ITEM	OCT 1988[1]	SEP 1988[1]	OCT 1987[2]	Percent change From A Month Ago	Percent change From A Year Ago
WYOMING EMPLOYMENT DATA					
Total Civilian Labor Force	232,595	231,149	234,966	0.6	- 1.0
Unemployment	13,463	11,422	15,312	17.9	- 12.1
Employed Labor Force	219,132	219,727	219,654	- 0.3	- 0.2
a. Covered Employment (Under Wyo. UI Law)[3]	173,000	177,000	173,538	- 2.3	- 0.3
b. Agriculture[3]	10,767	11,390	10,822	- 5.5	- 0.5
Total Unemployment Rate (Wyo.) Seas. Adj.*	5.8% 6.8%*	4.9% 6.1%*	6.5% 7.6%*	XXX	XXX
Total Unemployment Rate (U.S.) Seas. Adj.*	5.0% 5.3%*	5.2% 5.4%*	5.7% 6.0%*	XXX	XXX
Insured Unemployment Rate (Wyo.)[4]	1.3%	1.2%	1.6%	XXX	XXX
HOURS & EARNINGS					
Mining (Production Workers):					
Average Weekly Earnings	$ 640.27	$ 636.34	$ 610.84	0.6	4.8
Average Weekly Hours	43.0	43.2	43.6	- 0.5	- 1.4
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 14.89	$ 14.73	$ 14.01	1.1	6.3
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
Claims Filed in Local Offices	12,216	10,020	14,237	21.9	- 14.2
a. Initial	2,463	1,836	2,884	34.2	- 14.6
Weeks Compensated	6,788	6,605	11,260	2.8	- 39.7
Total Amount Benefits Paid	$ 1,055,592	$ 1,035,111	$ 1,765,942	2.0	- 40.2
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$ 155.04	$ 156.07	$ 156.43	- 0.7	- 0.9
EMPLOYMENT SERVICE					
New Applications Received During Month	N.A.	N.A.	3,611	XXX	XXX
Non-Ag. Openings Received	N.A.	N.A.	3,675	XXX	XXX
Non-Ag. Placements	N.A.	N.A.	3,135	XXX	XXX
UNITED STATES DATA					
HOURS & EARNINGS					
Mining (Production Workers):					
Average Weekly Earnings	$ 539.32	$ 537.20	$ 532.82	0.4	1.2
Average Weekly Hours	42.6	42.1	42.9	1.2	- 0.7
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 12.66	$ 12.76	$ 12.42	- 0.8	1.9
PRICE INDEXES					
Consumer Price Index 1982-84 = 100	120.2	119.8	115.3	0.3	4.2
Producer Prices, All Commodities 1982-84 = 100	108.2	108.1	104.1	0.1	3.9
Food and Beverage 1982-84 = 100	120.3	120.1	114.4	0.2	5.2

[1] Preliminary. [2] Final. [3] Not Benchmarked to the Current Population Survey. [4] Rate does not include claimants receiving benefits under extended benefit provisions.

Source: Wyoming Employment Security Commission and Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 2

WYOMING
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE & UNEMPLOYMENT

(Prepared in Cooperation with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

COUNTY	LABOR FORCE					UNEMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	OCT 1988	SEP 1988	OCT 1987	%CHANGE SEP-OCT	%CHANGE OCT-OCT	OCT 1988	SEP 1988	OCT 1987	OCT 1988	SEP 1988	OCT 1987
Statewide	232,595	231,149	234,966	0.6	- 1.0	13,463	11,422	15,312	5.8	4.9	6.5
Statewide Seasonally adjusted									6.8	6.1	7.6
Albany	16,686	16,417	16,090	1.6	3.7	569	513	587	3.4	3.1	3.6
Big Horn	4,767	4,636	4,657	2.8	2.4	283	294	287	5.9	6.3	6.2
Campbell	15,136	14,301	15,346	5.8	- 1.4	1,149	877	976	7.6	6.1	6.4
Carbon	7,660	7,515	7,861	1.9	- 2.6	518	384	678	6.8	5.1	8.6
Converse	5,300	5,070	5,592	4.5	- 5.2	340	341	378	6.4	6.7	6.8
Crook	3,531	3,305	3,342	6.8	5.7	186	148	189	5.3	4.5	5.7
Fremont	15,131	14,660	15,371	3.2	- 1.6	1,084	914	1,220	7.2	6.2	7.9
Goshen	6,080	5,848	6,330	4.0	- 3.9	206	205	291	3.4	3.5	4.6
Hot Springs	3,092	3,056	3,085	1.2	0.2	150	138	197	4.9	4.5	6.4
Johnson	3,584	3,556	3,535	0.8	1.4	166	157	218	4.6	4.4	6.2
Laramie	36,126	35,886	36,468	0.7	- 0.9	1,741	1,527	1,955	4.8	4.3	5.4
Lincoln	5,867	5,820	6,264	0.8	- 6.3	413	373	501	7.0	6.4	8.0
Natrona	31,025	30,285	31,132	2.4	- 0.3	1,816	1,585	2,327	5.9	5.2	7.5
Niobrara	1,982	1,992	1,990	- 0.5	- 0.4	74	69	133	3.7	3.5	6.7
Park	12,902	13,228	12,585	- 2.5	2.5	765	498	620	5.9	3.8	4.9
Platte	4,435	4,309	4,360	2.9	1.7	249	192	317	5.6	4.5	7.3
Sheridan	11,818	11,395	12,235	3.7	- 3.4	634	505	825	5.4	4.4	6.7
Sublette	2,420	2,447	2,729	- 1.1	- 11.3	139	158	243	5.7	6.5	8.9
Sweetwater	17,508	16,797	18,811	4.2	- 6.9	1,373	1,149	1,591	7.8	6.8	8.5
Teton	10,108	13,072	8,981	- 22.7	12.5	434	350	431	4.3	2.7	4.8
Uinta	9,275	9,602	9,926	- 3.4	- 6.6	747	686	847	8.1	7.1	8.5
Washakie	4,860	4,729	4,835	2.8	0.5	244	192	294	5.0	4.1	6.1
Weston	3,300	3,226	3,440	2.3	- 4.1	183	168	207	5.5	5.2	6.0
United States									5.0	5.2	5.7
United States Seasonally adjusted									5.3	5.4	6.0

*The data contained in this table includes updated procedures mandated by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. In addition The 1985 data has been benchmarked to the Current Population Survey as conducted in Wyoming.

Table 3

NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN WYOMING [1]

(Prepared in Cooperation with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT (In thousands)			% Change in Total Emp.	
	OCT 1988[2]	SEP 1988[3]	OCT 1987	SEP 1988	OCT 1987
	Total	Total	Total	to OCT 1988	to OCT 1988
WYOMING NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT					
Total Non-Farm Wage & Salary Employment	179.3	180.2	181.3	- 0.5	- 1.1
Manufacturing	8.7	8.5	8.7	2.4	0.0
Durable Goods	3.9	3.9	3.8	0.0	2.6
Nondurable Goods	4.8	4.6	4.9	4.3	- 2.0
Petroleum & Coal Products	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	170.6	171.7	172.6	- 0.6	- 1.2
Mining	18.0	18.2	18.4	- 1.1	- 2.2
Contract Construction	9.0	9.3	10.3	- 3.2	- 12.6
Transportation & Public Utilities	12.5	12.8	12.9	- 2.3	- 3.1
Railroad Transportation	2.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0
Transportation except Railroads	4.6	4.8	5.0	- 4.2	- 8.0
Comm., Elect., Gas & Sani. Serv.	5.9	6.0	5.9	- 1.7	0.0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	40.1	40.3	40.4	- 0.5	- 0.7
Wholesale Trade	6.6	6.7	6.8	- 1.5	- 2.9
Retail Trade	33.5	33.6	33.6	- 0.3	- 0.3
Food Stores	5.1	5.0	4.9	2.0	4.1
Automotive Dealers & Serv. Stat.	5.2	5.3	5.3	- 1.9	- 1.9
Eating & Drinking Places	12.5	12.8	12.8	- 2.3	- 2.3
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	7.2	7.2	7.4	0.0	- 2.7
Services	31.4	33.5	31.7	- 6.3	- 0.9
Personal Services	1.8	1.8	1.8	0.0	0.0
Medical & Other Health Services	7.8	7.9	7.6	- 1.3	2.6
Government	52.4	50.4	51.5	4.0	1.7
Federal Government	8.1	8.5	7.5	- 4.7	8.0
State & Local Government	44.3	41.9	44.0	5.7	0.7
State Government	13.4	12.9	13.4	3.9	0.0
Local Government	30.9	29.0	30.6	6.6	1.0

(See Footnotes at End of Table)

Table 3 (Cont'd)

NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN WYOMING [1]

(Publication of Cheyenne data is not sanctioned by the Bureau of Labor Statistics)

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT (In thousands)			% Change in Total Emp.	
	OCT 1988[2] Total	SEP 1988[3] Total	OCT 1987 Total	SEP 1988 to OCT 1988	OCT 1987 to OCT 1988
CASPER (Natrona County)					
TOTAL NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	26.8	26.6	26.6	0.8	0.8
Manufacturing	1.4	1.4	1.3	0.0	7.7
Nondurable Goods	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Petroleum & Coal Products	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.0	-25.0
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	25.4	25.2	25.3	0.8	0.4
Mining	2.7	2.7	2.7	0.0	0.0
Oil & Gas Extraction	2.5	2.5	2.5	0.0	0.0
Other Mining, Quarrying, etc.	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Contract Construction	1.4	1.4	1.5	0.0	-6.7
Transportation & Public Utilities	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	8.0	8.1	7.8	-1.2	2.6
Wholesale Trade	2.3	2.4	2.3	-4.2	0.0
Retail Trade	5.7	5.7	5.5	0.0	3.6
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.0
Services	5.3	5.3	5.4	0.0	-1.9
Government	4.9	4.6	4.8	6.5	2.1
Federal Government	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0
State & Local Government	4.3	4.0	4.2	7.5	2.4
CHEYENNE (Laramie County)					
TOTAL NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	30.3	30.1	30.4	0.7	-0.3
Manufacturing	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	29.2	29.0	29.3	0.7	-0.3
Contract Construction	2.0	2.0	2.2	0.0	-9.1
Transportation & Public Utilities	2.5	2.4	2.5	4.2	0.0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	7.1	7.1	7.1	0.0	0.0
Wholesale Trade	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Retail Trade	6.4	6.4	6.4	0.0	0.0
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1.8	1.8	1.9	0.0	-5.3
Services & Miscellaneous	5.7	5.8	5.6	-1.7	1.8
Government	10.0	9.8	9.9	2.0	1.0
Federal Government	2.7	2.7	2.8	0.0	-3.6
State & Local Government	7.3	7.1	7.1	2.8	2.8

[1] Estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary workers in non-ag establishments who worked or received pay during the week which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employeds, domestic servants and personnel of the armed forces are excluded. [2] Subject to revision. [3] Revised figures.

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WYOMING LABOR FORCE TRENDS

The *Wyoming Labor Force Trends* is published monthly by the Research and Analysis Section of the Wyoming Employment Security Commission.

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WYOMING LABOR FORCE TRENDS

VOL. 26 NO. 1 JAN. 1989

TREND SETTERS

WYOMING	Oct '88	Nov '88
Labor Force	232,852	234,341
Employment	219,358	217,686
Unemployment	13,494	16,655
Rate (Raw)	5.8	7.1
Rate (S.A.)	6.8	7.4
Mining Hourly Wage	$14.86	$15.24
Avg. Weekly Hours, Mining	43.5	42.5
USA		
Rate (S.A.)	5.3	5.4
Mining Hourly Wage	$12.73	$12.70
Avg. Weekly Hours, Mining	42.7	42.2
Consumer Price Index		
All Urban (1982-1984 = 100)		
U.S. City Avg.	120.2	120.3
Year Change (U.S.)	+4.2	+4.2

S.A.-Seasonally Adjusted

IN THIS ISSUE:

- — ACCRA Cost of Living Comparisons
- — Wyoming Counties — A Ten Year Look
- — Covered Employment — A First Quarter 1988 Look

U.S. UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BACK AT 5.4 PERCENT

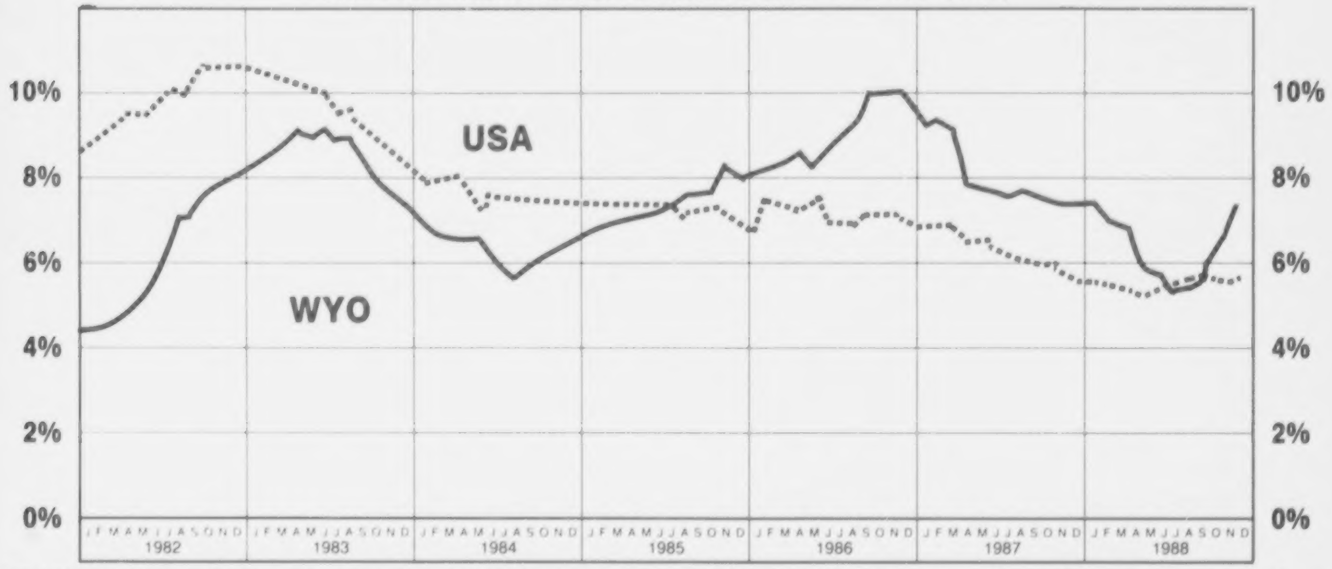
The national civilian seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for November was 5.4 percent, representing 6.6 million unemployed. This was up just slightly from the 5.3 percent of October and the same as the 5.4 percent registered in September. The rate in November, 1987 was 5.9 percent. Since the spring, the jobless rate has moved within a narrow range of 5.3 to 5.6 percent, and the number of unemployed has ranged between 6.5 and 6.8 million.

Thus far in 1988, U.S. unemployment has averaged 5.5 percent, a considerable improvement from the 7.0 and 6.2 percent annual average of 1986 and 1987.

NATIONAL ECONOMY CONTINUES JOB EXPANSION

The U.S. economy expanded sharply in November as almost half a million new jobs were added from October. Service industries added 344,000 workers, manufacturers created 71,000 new jobs, and construction employment rose by 55,000 after adjustments for seasonal variations. Over-the-year, in November, the employed labor force

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, WYOMING AND THE U.S. (S.A.)



WYOMING EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION, Research & Analysis Section

Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

picked up 2.5 million new workers, a 2.2 percent gain. On a geographic basis the states that added the most new workers were California, 412,000; Florida, 155,000; Illinois, 125,000; and Texas, 113,000.

WYOMING NOVEMBER UNEMPLOYMENT UP SHARPLY AT 7.4 PERCENT

After fluctuating in the 5.1 to 6.1 range from April through September, Wyoming's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate jumped sharply to 6.8 percent in October and 7.4 percent in November. This compares to 7.5 percent a year ago. The seasonally unadjusted rate for November stood at 7.1 percent compared to 5.8 percent in October and 7.2 percent last year.

The November labor force indicated an increase of almost 3,200 in the number of unemployed from October, at 16,700, and was up slightly from the year ago level of 16,400.

NOVEMBER STATEWIDE LABOR FORCE REGISTERS ANNUAL GAIN

Unlike most of 1988, annual labor force gains were indicated in November in most Wyoming counties due to the strength of the employed labor force, up 2.5 percent statewide. Total employment, at 217,700, was up 2.5 percent from a year ago, 5,300 workers, and only down less than one percent, or almost 1,700 workers from October. Historically, the seasonal monthly worker decline in November is more severe, in the 7,000-8,000 range. Agriculture, manufacturing, services, federal and local government all indicated healthy annual employment gains. Other major industries continued at or below year ago levels.

COVERED EMPLOYMENT – A FIRST QUARTER 1988 LOOK

For the first time in three years, Wyoming has produced two consecutive quarters in which covered employment has been above the previous year. Wyoming's covered employment industries have also established a positive correlation with the nation's industries through the first quarter of 1988; and based on preliminary data, research shows that the second quarter may also have a positive correlation.

As of the first quarter of 1988, Wyoming's total covered employment was down by 19.5 percent from it's historical high in 1982. From this historical high there were annual declines in 1983 and 1984, however, the first quarters of 1985 and 1986 registered annual increases. In 1987, the trend was again downward with an 11.9 percent loss from the First Quarter 1986. Thus far, 1988 looks promising with the first six months indicating a 1.6 percent increase over the first half of 1987.

During the first quarter of 1988, the average monthly covered employment increased by 1,714 employees, a gain of one percent from the first quarter of 1987. This one percent gain increased Wyoming's average monthly covered employment to 164,307 compared to 162,593 one year ago.

The largest percentage growth in covered employment occurred in manufacturing which gained 894 employees (12.1 percent) over First Quarter 1987. Within this industry; printing, publishing and allied industries gained 244 employees, while lumber and wood products, excluding furniture had an increase of 136. The only losses in manufacturing were in electrical and electronic machinery, and clay, glass and concrete, 54 and 24 workers respectively.

The second largest percent growth took place in the transportation, communication and utilities industry which gained 1,254 workers or 11.2 percent. All sectors except communcation; and gas, water and sanitary (which had losses of 151 and 110) had employment gains. The largest was motor freight transportation and warehousing, where an additional 561 people became employed.

Mining had a 6.5 percent gain of 1,082 employees compared to First Quarter 1987. The most significant gains were in oil and gas extraction with an increase of 1,212 and metal mining which gained 59 employees. The only sector of mining that did not show an increase was coal mining which had a loss of 207 workers.

Most service industries experienced growth from the first quarter of 1987 to the first quarter of 1988 and resulted in an increase of 544 workers. Health services, miscellaneous repair services and hotels and lodging places were the largest growth industries with an additional 503, 214 and 183 workers, respectively. The service industries which accrues losses were educational services and business services with decreases of 375 and 312.

The construction industry lost a total of 938 employees (-9.1 percent) when compared to the first quarter of 1987, which is less than the loss of 7,788 (-42.9 percent) from First Quarter 1986 to First Quarter 1987. All sectors reported covered employment losses, with the largest decreases occurring in construction, other than building construction, where there was a loss of 742 jobs.

ACCRA COST OF LIVING COMPARISON CASPER, WYOMING THIRD QUARTER 1987 COMPARED TO THIRD QUARTER 1988

Casper, Wyoming's cost of living showed a slight decline from a year ago according to the American Chamber of Commerce Researchers Association. Casper's All Items index declined from 92.0 to 90.4 comparing the third quarters of 1987 and 1988, implying the city experienced deflation of about 2.0 percent.

Most of the decline occurred due to lower prices for utilities, that index went from 99.8 to 73.2, a 27 percent decline. Transportation costs also showed a slight decline falling about three percent.

Housing was the one component that showed a substantial increase, rising about ten percent when compared to a year ago. Casper's index of 78.5 for 1988 was still lower than the National index which is the average of all cities in the survey and equal to 100.

ACCRA* COST OF LIVING COMPARISONS THIRD QUARTER 1988

	ALL ITEMS	GROCERIES	HOUSING	UTILITIES	TRANSP	HEALTH CARE	MISC
Component Index Weights	100%	17%	22%	11%	13%	7%	20%
U.S. Average	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Wyoming Cities:							
Casper	90.4	96.1	78.5	73.2	90.2	100.5	99.9
Sheridan	93.8	102.4	79.1	91.7	101.3	99.7	95.7
Neighboring Cities:							
Great Falls, MT	94.6	105.1	79.5	88.6	94.0	100.0	100.7
Denver, CO	105.3	90.6	126.4	90.7	106.9	116.8	100.1
Omaha, NE	92.7	90.1	88.9	87.7	104.7	93.8	93.4
Rapid City, SD	99.6	104.3	102.0	103.1	93.7	106.5	94.8
Salt Lake City, UT	97.3	96.0	89.6	93.9	102.5	103.3	101.4
Pocatello, ID	87.5	98.6	72.3	64.0	95.6	102.0	94.2
Highest U.S. City	164.1	129.5	325.5	171.3	132.9	209.9	121.6
	Boston MA	Fairbanks AK	Boston MA	Philadelphia PA	San Fransisco CA	Juneau AK	Fairbanks AK
Lowest U.S. City	83.3	87.1	70.0	59.0	78.8	70.5	83.6
	Kennett MO	Canton OH	Nevada MO	Eugene OR	Nevada MO	Lufkin TX	Mercer County PA

*Source: ACCRA, American Chamber of Commerce Research Association

LARAMIE, WYOMING
1976-1986

Laramie County's 1986 population of 75,200 ranked 1st in the state.

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME

In 1986, Laramie had a per capita personal income (PCPI) of $13,567. This PCPI ranked 6th in the state, and was 106 percent of the state average ($12,774) and 93 percent of the national average ($14,639). In 1976, Laramie's PCPI of $6,743 ranked 10th in the state. The average annual growth rate of PCPI over the past ten years was 7.2 percent, more than the state average (6.3 percent) and less than the national average (8.2 percent).

TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME

In 1986, Laramie had a total personal income (TPI) of $1,020,430*. This TPI ranked 1st in the state and accounted for 15.7 percent of the state total. In 1976, Laramie's TPI of $442,339* ranked 2nd in the state. The average annual growth rate of TPI over the past ten years was 8.7 percent, less than the state average (9.0 percent) and less than the national average (9.3 percent).

EARNINGS BY INDUSTRY

Earnings of persons employed in Laramie increased from $363,403* in 1976 to $777,560* in 1986, an average annual growth rate of 7.9 percent. The largest industries in 1986 were state and local government, which accounted for 21.0 percent of earnings; transportation and public utilities, 14.4 percent; services, 13.1 percent; and retail trade, 10.5 percent. In 1976, the largest industries were transportation and public utilities, with 17.0 percent of earnings; state and local government, 16.5 percent; services, 2.4 percent; and military, 11.0 percent. Of the industries that accounted for at least five percent of earnings in 1986, the slowest growing from 1976 to 1986 was transportation and public utilities which increased at an average annual rate of 6.1 percent; the fastest was state and local government which increased at an average annual rate of 10.6 percent.

LINCOLN, WYOMING
1976-1986

Lincoln County's 1986 population of 15,600 ranked 11th in the state.

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME

In 1986, Lincoln had a per capita personal income (PCPI) of $15,330. This PCPI ranked 3rd in the state, and was 120 percent of the state average ($12,774) and 105 percent of the national average ($14,639). In 1976, Lincoln's PCPI of $6,327 ranked 12th in the state. The average annual growth rate of PCPI over the past ten years was 9.3 percent, more than the state average (6.3 percent) and more than the national average (8.2 percent).

TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME

In 1986, Lincoln had a total personal income (TPI) of $238,870. This TPI ranked 10th in the state and accounted for 3.7 percent of the state total. In 1976, Lincoln's TPI of $65,633* ranked 11th in the state. The average annual growth rate of TPI over the past ten years was 13.8 percent, more than the state average (9.0 percent) and more than the national average (9.3 percent).

EARNINGS BY INDUSTRY

Earnings of persons employed in Lincoln increased from $57,042* in 1976 to $220,426* in 1986, an average annual growth rate of 14.5 percent. The largest industries in 1986 were construction, which accounted for 46.2 percent of earnings; mining, 11.6 percent; and state and local government, 9.6 percent. In 1976, the largest industries were mining, with 27.8 percent of earnings; transportation and public utilities, 13.2 percent; and construction, 12.6 percent. Of the industries that accounted for at least five percent of earnings in 1986, the slowest growing from 1976 to 1986 was mining, which increased at an average annual rate of 4.9 percent; the fastest was construction, which increased at an average annual rate of 30.4 percent.

*All income estimates with the exception of PCPI are in thousands of dollars.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - (1982-1984 = 100)
ALL URBAN

	ALL ITEMS	FOOD & BEVERAGE	HOUSING	ENTER-TAINMENT	APPAREL & UPKEEP	TRANSP.	MEDICAL
November 1988	120.3	120.2	119.9	122.2	119.9	110.7	141.8
Annual % Change	4.2	5.2	3.8	4.2	3.9	2.7	6.8

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 1

WYOMING
ECONOMIC INDICATORS

ITEM	NOV 1988[1]	OCT 1988[1]	NOV 1987[2]	Percent change From A Month Ago	Percent change From A Year Ago
WYOMING EMPLOYMENT DATA					
Total Civilian Labor Force	234,341	232,852	228,865	0.6	2.4
Unemployment	16,655	13,494	16,442	23.4	1.3
Employed Labor Force	217,686	219,358	212,423	- 0.8	2.5
a. Covered Employment (Under Wyo. UI Law)[1]	174,000	176,000	171,300	- 1.1	1.6
b. Agriculture[1]	10,747	10,767	9,401	- 0.2	14.3
Total Unemployment Rate (Wyo.) Seas. Adj.*	7.1% 7.4%*	5.8% 6.8%*	7.2% 7.5%*	XXX	XXX
Total Unemployment Rate (U.S.) Seas. Adj.*	5.2% 5.4%*	5.0% 5.3%*	5.6% 5.9%*	XXX	XXX
Insured Unemployment Rate (Wyo.)[4]	1.8%	1.3%	2.0%	XXX	XXX
HOURS & EARNINGS					
Mining (Production Workers):					
Average Weekly Earnings	$ 647.70	$ 646.41	$ 651.93	0.2	- 0.6
Average Weekly Hours	42.5	43.5	46.7	- 2.3	- 9.0
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 15.24	$ 14.86	$ 13.96	2.6	9.2
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
Claims Filed in Local Offices	17,261	12,216	18,431	41.3	- 6.3
a. Initial	3,677	2,463	3,055	49.3	20.4
Weeks Compensated	12,012	6,788	11,261	77.0	6.7
Total Amount Benefits Paid	$ 1,869,083	$ 1,055,592	$ 1,732,738	77.1	7.9
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$ 154.90	$ 155.04	$ 153.60	- 0.1	0.8
EMPLOYMENT SERVICE					
New Applications Received During Month	N.A.	N.A.	2,683	XXX	XXX
Non-Ag. Openings Received	N.A.	N.A.	2,332	XXX	XXX
Non-Ag. Placements	N.A.	N.A.	2,198	XXX	XXX
UNITED STATES DATA					
HOURS & EARNINGS					
Mining (Production Workers):					
Average Weekly Earnings	$ 535.94	$ 543.57	$ 534.20	- 1.4	0.3
Average Weekly Hours	42.2	42.7	42.6	- 1.2	- 0.9
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 12.70	$ 12.73	$ 12.54	- 0.2	1.3
PRICE INDEXES					
Consumer Price Index 1982-84 = 100	120.3	120.2	115.4	0.1	4.2
Producer Prices, All Commodities 1982-84 = 100	108.3	108.2	104.2	0.1	3.9
Food and Beverage 1982-84 = 100	120.2	120.3	114.3	- 0.1	5.2

[1] Preliminary. [2] Final. [3] Not Benchmarked to the Current Population Survey. [4] Rate does not include claimants receiving benefits under extended benefit provisions.

Source: Wyoming Employment Security Commission and Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 2

WYOMING
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE & UNEMPLOYMENT

(Prepared in Cooperation with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

COUNTY	LABOR FORCE					UNEMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	NOV 1988	OCT 1988	NOV 1987	%CHANGE OCT-NOV	%CHANGE NOV-NOV	NOV 1988	OCT 1988	NOV 1987	NOV 1988	OCT 1988	NOV 1987
Statewide	234,341	232,852	228,865	0.6	2.4	16,655	13,494	16,442	7.1	5.8	7.2
Statewide Seasonally adjusted									7.4	6.8	7.5
Albany	17,275	16,724	16,253	3.3	6.3	678	572	739	3.9	3.4	4.5
Big Horn	5,008	4,864	4,543	3.0	10.2	458	291	331	9.1	6.0	7.3
Campbell	15,466	15,291	15,058	1.1	2.7	1,408	1,165	1,040	9.1	7.6	6.9
Carbon	7,792	7,712	7,720	1.0	0.9	597	530	701	7.7	6.9	9.1
Converse	5,445	5,321	5,553	2.3	- 1.9	450	340	431	8.3	6.4	7.8
Crook	3,488	3,573	3,115	- 2.4	12.0	218	186	169	6.3	5.2	5.4
Fremont	15,444	15,214	14,887	1.5	3.7	1,331	1,090	1,213	8.6	7.2	8.1
Goshen	6,244	6,186	6,147	0.9	1.6	295	210	344	4.7	3.4	5.6
Hot Springs	3,076	3,059	2,954	0.6	4.1	161	146	195	5.2	4.8	6.6
Johnson	3,610	3,625	3,305	- 0.4	9.2	242	164	216	6.7	4.5	6.5
Laramie	36,569	35,988	36,240	1.6	0.9	2,330	1,747	2,323	6.4	4.9	6.4
Lincoln	5,934	5,910	6,090	0.4	- 2.6	488	411	541	8.2	7.0	8.9
Natrona	31,167	30,781	30,650	1.3	1.7	2,189	1,812	2,318	7.0	5.9	7.6
Niobrara	1,910	1,985	1,845	- 3.8	3.5	97	69	156	5.1	3.5	8.5
Park	13,015	12,942	12,003	0.6	8.4	892	779	680	6.9	6.0	5.7
Platte	4,666	4,520	4,269	3.2	9.3	373	249	342	8.0	5.5	8.0
Sheridan	11,975	11,849	11,799	1.1	1.5	769	635	772	6.4	5.4	6.5
Sublette	2,405	2,434	2,616	- 1.2	- 8.1	155	138	252	6.4	5.7	9.6
Sweetwater	17,595	17,559	18,486	0.2	- 4.8	1,521	1,375	1,724	8.6	7.8	9.3
Teton	8,996	9,848	8,164	- 8.7	10.2	525	421	563	5.8	4.3	6.9
Uinta	8,933	9,286	9,187	- 3.8	- 2.8	918	744	888	10.3	8.0	9.7
Washakie	4,954	4,889	4,692	1.3	5.6	288	241	316	5.8	4.9	6.7
Weston	3,375	3,292	3,284	2.5	2.8	272	178	183	8.1	5.4	5.6
United States									5.2	5.0	5.6
United States Seasonally adjusted									5.4	5.3	5.9

*The data contained in this table includes updated procedures mandated by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. In addition The 1985 data has been benchmarked to the Current Population Survey as conducted in Wyoming.

Table 3

NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN WYOMING [1]

(Prepared in Cooperation with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT (In thousands)			% Change in Total Emp.	
	NOV 1988[2]	OCT 1988[3]	NOV 1987	OCT 1988 to NOV 1988	NOV 1987 to NOV 1988
	Total	Total	Total		
WYOMING NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT					
Total Non-Farm Wage & Salary Employment	178.5	179.7	178.4	- 0.7	0.1
Manufacturing	8.6	8.7	8.4	- 1.2	2.4
Durable Goods	3.9	3.9	3.8	0.0	2.6
Nondurable Goods	4.7	4.8	4.6	- 2.1	2.2
Petroleum & Coal Products	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	169.9	171.0	170.0	- 0.6	- 0.1
Mining	17.6	18.0	18.3	- 2.2	- 3.8
Contract Construction	8.3	8.9	9.2	- 6.7	- 9.8
Transportation & Public Utilities	12.6	12.6	12.8	0.0	- 1.6
Railroad Transportation	2.0	2.0	1.9	0.0	5.3
Transportation except Railroads	4.7	4.7	5.0	0.0	- 6.0
Comm., Elect., Gas & Sani. Serv.	5.9	5.9	5.9	0.0	0.0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	39.7	40.3	40.1	- 1.5	- 1.0
Wholesale Trade	6.7	6.7	6.8	0.0	- 1.5
Retail Trade	33.0	33.6	33.3	- 1.8	- 0.9
Food Stores	5.1	5.1	4.9	0.0	4.1
Automotive Dealers & Serv. Stat.	5.2	5.2	5.2	0.0	0.0
Eating & Drinking Places	11.8	12.6	12.5	- 6.4	- 5.6
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	7.1	7.2	7.3	- 1.4	- 2.7
Services	31.2	31.7	30.7	- 1.6	1.6
Personal Services	1.8	1.8	1.8	0.0	0.0
Medical & Other Health Services	7.9	7.8	7.5	1.3	5.3
Government	53.4	52.3	51.6	2.1	3.5
Federal Government	8.0	8.2	7.2	- 2.4	11.1
State & Local Government	45.4	44.1	44.4	3.0	2.3
State Government	13.3	13.3	13.4	0.0	- 0.8
Local Government	32.1	30.8	31.0	4.2	3.5

(See Footnotes at End of Table)

Table 3 (Cont'd)

NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN WYOMING [1]

(Publication of Cheyenne data is not sanctioned by the Bureau of Labor Statistics)

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT (In thousands)			% Change in Total Emp.	
	NOV 1988[2] Total	OCT 1988[3] Total	NOV 1987 Total	OCT 1988 to NOV 1988	NOV 1987 to NOV 1988
CASPER (Natrona County)					
TOTAL NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	26.8	26.8	26.5	0.0	1.1
Manufacturing	1.4	1.4	1.3	0.0	7.7
Nondurable Goods	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Petroleum & Coal Products	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.0	- 25.0
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	25.4	25.4	25.2	0.0	0.8
Mining	2.6	2.7	2.6	- 3.7	0.0
Oil & Gas Extraction	2.4	2.5	2.4	- 4.0	0.0
Other Mining, Quarrying, etc.	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Contract Construction	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.0
Transportation & Public Utilities	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	8.2	8.1	7.9	1.2	3.8
Wholesale Trade	2.4	2.4	2.3	0.0	4.4
Retail Trade	5.8	5.7	5.6	1.8	3.6
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.0
Services	5.2	5.2	5.3	0.0	- 1.9
Government	4.9	4.9	4.9	0.0	0.0
Federal Government	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0
State & Local Government	4.3	4.3	4.3	0.0	0.0
CHEYENNE (Laramie County)					
TOTAL NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	30.1	30.3	30.1	- 0.7	0.0
Manufacturing	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	29.0	29.2	29.0	- 0.7	0.0
Contract Construction	1.9	2.0	1.9	- 5.0	0.0
Transportation & Public Utilities	2.4	2.5	2.4	- 4.0	0.0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	7.0	7.1	7.2	- 1.4	- 2.8
Wholesale Trade	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Retail Trade	6.3	6.4	6.5	- 1.6	- 3.1
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1.8	1.8	1.8	0.0	0.0
Services & Miscellaneous	5.8	5.7	5.6	1.8	3.6
Government	10.0	10.0	10.0	0.0	0.0
Federal Government	2.7	2.7	2.8	0.0	- 3.6
State & Local Government	7.3	7.3	7.2	0.0	1.4

[1] Estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary workers in non-ag establishments who worked or received pay during the week which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employeds, domestic servants and personnel of the armed forces are excluded. [2] Subject to revision. [3] Revised figures.

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WYOMING LABOR FORCE TRENDS

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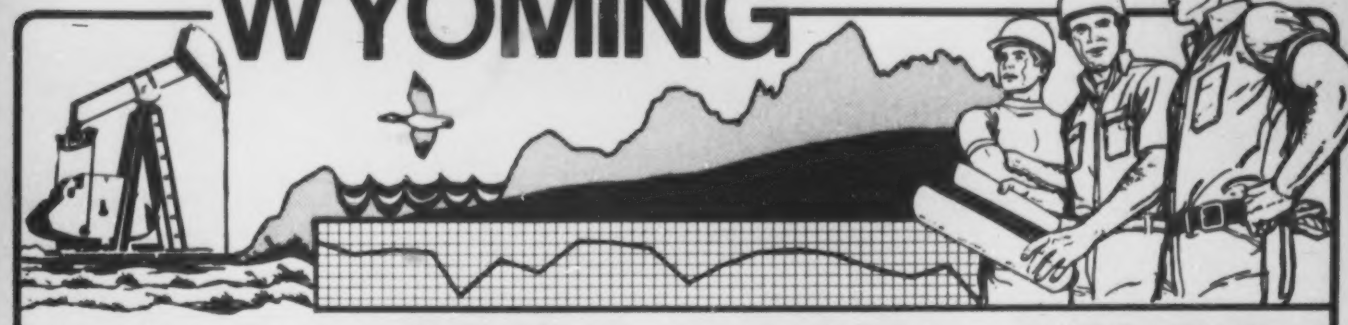
WYOMING



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LABOR FORCE TRENDS

TREND SETTERS

WYOMING	Nov '88	Dec '88
Labor Force	235,097	229,546
Employment	218,405	212,435
Unemployment	16,692	17,111
Rate (Raw)	7.1	7.5
Rate (S.A.)	7.4	7.3
Mining Hourly Wage	$15.03	$15.09
Avg. Weekly Hours, Mining	42.4	43.9
USA		
Rate (S.A.)	5.4	5.3
Mining Hourly Wage	$12.80	$12.84
Avg. Weekly Hours, Mining	41.9	42.1
Consumer Price Index All Urban (1982-1984 = 100)		
U.S. City Avg.	120.3	120.5
Year Change (U.S.)	+4.2	+4.2

S.A.-Seasonally Adjusted

IN THIS ISSUE:

— Wyoming's Nonfarm Personal Income
— Wyoming Counties — A Ten Year Look

JANUARY U.S. UNEMPLOYMENT AT 5.4 PERCENT

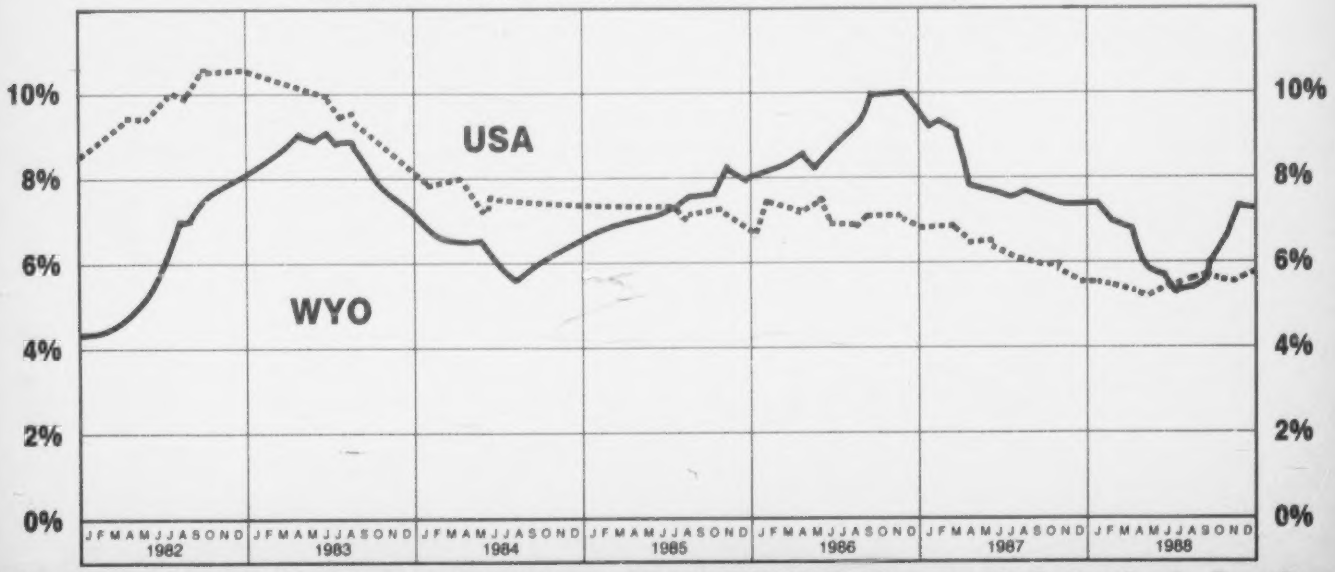
The national seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for January, at 5.4 percent continued in the 5.3 to 5.4 percent range of the past five months. The rate in December was 5.3 percent, continuing down from the year ago rate of 5.8 percent.

The preliminary U.S. annual average unemployment for 1988 was 5.5 percent, a substantial improvement from the 7.0 and 6.2 percent annual average of 1986 and 1987.

SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES LEAD NATIONAL JOB GAIN

In December the U.S. economy continued to expand with service-producing industries adding almost three million jobs over-the-year. These industries include transportation and public utilities, trade, finance, insurance and real estate, services and government. In addition, construction added 300,000 jobs and manufacturing added 404,000. Mining, on the other hand, was down by 12,000 across the nation.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, WYOMING AND THE U.S. (S.A.)



WYOMING EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION, Research & Analysis Section

Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

WYOMING UNEMPLOYMENT AT 7.3 PERCENT

The seasonally adjusted statewide rate for December stood at 7.3 percent, two percentage points above the national rate of 5.3 percent. However, Wyoming's rate was down from both November's 7.4 percent and the December, 1987 rate of 7.5 percent. The December labor force indicated a seasonal increase of 419 in the number of unemployed, to 17,111, from November and was down by 250 over-the-year.

DECEMBER LABOR FORCE AT ABOUT YEAR AGO LEVEL

Wyoming's labor force in December increased just slightly to 229,500 from 228,200 in December, 1987. As in November the annual labor force gain in most, 14 of the 23 counties, seemed to be due to the strength of the employed labor force. Again in December, manufacturing, federal government and services had respectable annual employment gains.

Albany and Teton counties shared in the state's lowest unemployment rate, with 4.3 percent each. Fremont County had the highest unemployment at 11.1 percent, followed by Uinta County at 11.0 percent.

In November, nationally, Wyoming's unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted, at 7.1 percent ranked fifth highest in the nation and was the highest in the Rocky Mountain region.

WYOMING'S NONFARM PERSONAL INCOME

Third Quarter 1987 - Third Quarter 1988

Anemic payroll increases in government and construction were major factors in reducing Wyoming's nonfarm personal income growth, according to the Commerce Department's Bureau of Economic Analysis.

The state's government payroll increased only 2.6 percent and construction increased only 2.7 percent when comparing the change between the third quarters of 1987 and 1988. Overall, Wyoming incomes increased an average of 4.2 percent during the period. That increase was the smallest of any state in the nation.

Nationally, nonfarm personal income grew 7.8 percent with the largest percent growth occurring in construction (10.8 percent) and private service (10.1 percent). Mining income for all states expanded 4.8 percent. In Wyoming the mining industry saw a 8.7 percent increase in pay.

TRENDS ARTICLES PUBLISHED IN 1988

January

Wyoming Tourism - Big Business
Wyoming Average Wage Per Job Less Than U.S.
Teton County Tourism

February

Wyoming Poverty On the Rise
ACCRA Cost of Living Comparisons, Third Quarter 1987
1987 Census of Governments

March

Wyoming Occupational Outlook, 1986 Projected to 1989
Industry Employment Projections
Occupational Employment Projections

April

Wyoming Union Membership
Hispanic Growth Continues
ACCRA Cost of Living Comparisons, Fourth Quarter 1987

May

Wyoming Per Capita Income
Wyoming's Population to Decline Through 2010
BLS Looks at Displaced Workers and Mass Layoffs

June

County Per Capita Income
Employment and Earnings Characteristics of Families:
First Quarter 1988
Wyoming's Ranking According to Selected Tax Collections

July

Counties With Fluctuations of 300 or More Workers
ACCRA Cost of Living Comparisons, First Quarter 1988
Bureau of Labor Statistics Plans Industrial Code Revisions

August

Number of Unemployed in June Lowest Since 1981
Wyoming Counties . . . A Ten Year Look,
Albany and Big Horn Counties

September

Good News for Wyoming's Lumber Industry
Wyoming Counties . . . A Ten Year Look,
Campbell and Carbon Counties

October

Wyoming Counties . . . A Ten Year Look,
Converse and Crook Counties
Educational Level of U.S. Continues to Rise
ACCRA Cost of Living Comparisons, Second Quarter 1988

November

Wyoming Annual Average Pay Declines
Wyoming Counties . . . A Ten Year Look,
Fremont and Goshen Counties

December

Wyoming's Population Expected to Decline Through 2010
Wyoming Counties . . . A Ten Year Look,
Hot Springs and Johnson Counties

NATRONA, WYOMING
1976-1986

Natrona County's 1986 population of 70,900 ranked 2nd in the state.

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME

In 1986, Natrona had a per capita personal income (PCPI) of $13,655. This PCPI ranked fifth in the state, and was 107 percent of the state average ($12,774) and 93 percent of the national average ($14,639). In 1976, Natrona's PCPI of $8,541 ranked third in the state. The average annual growth rate of PCPI over the past ten years was 4.8 percent, less than the state average (6.3 percent) and less than the national average (8.2 percent).

TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME

In 1986, Natrona had a total personal income (TPI) of $968,589*. This TPI ranked second in the state and accounted for 14.9 percent of the state total. In 1976, Natrona's TPI of $500,212* ranked first in the state. The average annual growth rate of TPI over the past ten years was 6.8 percent, less than the state average (9.0 percent) and less than the national average (9.8 percent).

EARNINGS BY INDUSTRY

Earnings of persons employed in Natrona increased from $419,428* in 1976 to $709,923* in 1986, an average annual growth rate of 5.4 percent. The largest industries in 1986 were services, which accounted for 19.5 percent of earnings; mining, 15.2 percent; state and local government, 12.6 percent; and retail trade, 10.9 percent. In 1976, the largest industries were mining, with 20.4 percent of earnings; services, with 14.2 percent; construction, 12.1 percent; and retail trade, 10.9 percent. Of the industries that accounted for at least five percent of earnings in 1986, the slowest growing from 1976 to 1986 was construction (8.5 percent of earnings in 1986), which increased at an average annual rate of 1.7 percent; the fastest was state and local government, which increased at an average annual rate of 8.9 percent.

NIOBRARA, WYOMING
1976-1986

Niobrara County's 1986 population of 3,100 ranked 23rd in the state.

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME

In 1986, Niobrara had a per capita personal income (PCPI) of $11,791. This PCPI ranked 15th in the state, and was 92 percent of the state average ($12,774) and 81 percent of the national average ($14,639). In 1976, Niobrara's PCPI of $5,857 ranked 16th in the state. The average annual growth rate of PCPI over the past ten years was 7.2 percent, more than the state average (6.3 percent) and less than the national average (8.2 percent).

TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME

In 1986, Niobrara had a total personal income (TPI) of $36,282*. This TPI ranked 23rd in the state and accounted for 0.6 percent of the state total. In 1976, Niobrara's TPI of $16,915* ranked 23rd in the state. The average annual growth rate of TPI over the past ten years was 7.9 percent, less than the state average (9.0 percent) and less than the national average (9.3 percent).

EARNINGS BY INDUSTRY

Earnings of persons employed in Niobrara increased from $10,258* in 1976 to $17,415* in 1986, an average annual growth rate of 5.4 percent. The largest industries in 1986 were state and local government, which accounted for 25.1 percent of earnings; retail trade, 17.3 percent; and services, 15.4 percent. In 1976, the largest industries were retail trade, with 23.9 percent of earnings; state and local government, 14.8 percent; and services, 13.0 percent. Of the industries that accounted for at least five percent of earnings in 1986, the slowest growing from 1976 to 1986 was retail trade, which increased at an average annual rate of 2.1 percent; the fastest was state and local government, which increased at an average annual rate of 11.2 percent.

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*All income estimates with the exception of PCPI are in thousands of dollars.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - (1982-1984 = 100)
ALL URBAN

	ALL ITEMS	FOOD & BEVERAGE	HOUSING	ENTER-TAINMENT	APPAREL & UPKEEP	TRANSP.	MEDICAL
December 1988	120.5	120.6	120.2	122.8	118.0	110.8	142.3
Annual % Change	4.4	5.1	4.0	4.6	4.7	3.0	6.9

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 1

WYOMING
ECONOMIC INDICATORS

ITEM	DEC 1988[1]	NOV 1988[1]	DEC 1987[2]	Percent change From	
				A Month Ago	A Year Ago
WYOMING EMPLOYMENT DATA					
Total Civilian Labor Force	229,546	235,097	228,224	- 2.4%	0.6%
Unemployment	17,111	16,692	17,361	2.5%	- 1.4%
Employed Labor Force	212,435	218,405	210,863	- 2.7%	0.7%
a. Covered Employment (Under Wyo. UI Law)[3]	172,800	174,000	170,023	- 0.7%	1.6%
b. Agriculture[3]	9,311	10,747	9,244	-13.4%	0.7%
Total Unemployment Rate (Wyo.) Seas. Adj.*	7.5% 7.3%*	7.1% 7.4%*	7.6% 7.5%*	XXX	XXX
Total Unemployment Rate (U.S.) Seas. Adj.*	5.0% 5.3%*	5.2% 5.4%*	5.4% 5.8%*	XXX	XXX
Insured Unemployment Rate (Wyo.)[4]	2.5%	1.8%	2.7%	XXX	XXX
HOURS & EARNINGS					
Mining (Production Workers):					
Average Weekly Earnings	$ 662.45	$ 637.27	$ 649.49	4.0%	2.0%
Average Weekly Hours	43.9	42.4	45.9	3.5%	- 4.4%
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 15.09	$ 15.03	$ 14.15	0.4%	6.6%
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
Claims Filed in Local Offices	20,957	17,261	24,851	21.4%	-15.7%
a. Initial	3,569	3,677	4,044	- 2.9%	-11.7%
Weeks Compensated	14,723	12,012	20,708	22.6%	-28.9%
Total Amount Benefits Paid	$ 2,286,506	$ 1,869,083	$ 3,207,035	22.3%	-28.7%
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$ 154.52	$ 154.90	$ 154.50	- 0.2%	0.0%
EMPLOYMENT SERVICE					
New Applications Received During Month	N.A.	N.A.	3,176	XXX	XXX
Non-Ag. Openings Received	N.A.	N.A.	2,335	XXX	XXX
Non-Ag. Placements	N.A.	N.A.	2,728	XXX	XXX
UNITED STATES DATA					
HOURS & EARNINGS					
Mining (Production Workers):					
Average Weekly Earnings	$ 540.56	$ 536.32	$ 543.06	0.8%	- 0.5%
Average Weekly Hours	42.1	41.9	43.1	0.5%	- 2.3%
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 12.84	$ 12.80	$ 12.60	0.3%	1.9%
PRICE INDEXES					
Consumer Price Index 1982-84 = 100	120.5	120.3	115.4	0.2%	4.2%
Producer Prices, All Commodities 1982-84 = 100	109.0	108.3	104.2	0.6%	4.6%
Food and Beverage 1982-84 = 100	120.6	120.2	114.7	0.3%	5.1%

[1] Preliminary. [2] Final. [3] Not Benchmarked to the Current Population Survey. [4] Rate does not include claimants receiving benefits under extended benefit provisions.

Source: Wyoming Employment Security Commission and Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 2

WYOMING
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE & UNEMPLOYMENT

(Prepared in Cooperation with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

COUNTY	LABOR FORCE					UNEMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	DEC 1988	NOV 1988	DEC 1987	%CHANGE NOV-DEC	%CHANGE DEC-DEC	DEC 1988	NOV 1988	DEC 1987	DEC 1988	NOV 1988	DEC 1987
Statewide	229,546	235,097	228,224	- 2.4	0.6	17,111	16,692	17,361	7.5	7.1	7.6
Statewide Seasonally adjusted									7.3	7.4	7.5
Albany	16,950	17,388	16,075	- 2.5	5.4	722	680	739	4.3	3.9	4.6
Big Horn	4,481	5,030	4,439	-10.9	0.9	383	456	413	8.5	9.1	9.3
Campbell	15,023	15,574	14,968	- 3.5	0.4	1,160	1,415	1,022	7.7	9.1	6.8
Carbon	7,556	7,838	7,518	- 3.6	0.5	678	599	712	9.0	7.6	9.5
Converse	5,235	5,477	5,398	- 4.4	- 3.0	478	450	453	9.1	8.2	8.4
Crook	3,285	3,505	3,102	- 6.3	5.9	190	218	195	5.8	6.2	6.3
Fremont	15,531	15,518	15,013	0.1	3.5	1,725	1,336	1,401	11.1	8.6	9.3
Goshen	6,010	6,275	6,024	- 4.2	- 0.2	354	295	375	5.9	4.7	6.2
Hot Springs	3,018	3,090	2,930	- 2.3	3.0	194	161	212	6.4	5.2	7.2
Johnson	3,412	3,627	3,229	- 5.9	5.7	219	242	222	6.4	6.7	6.9
Laramie	35,985	36,466	36,217	- 1.3	- 0.6	2,170	2,337	2,273	6.0	6.4	6.3
Lincoln	5,913	5,970	6,167	- 1.0	- 4.1	618	492	661	10.5	8.2	10.7
Natrona	30,904	31,096	31,006	- 0.6	- 0.3	2,364	2,185	2,465	7.6	7.0	8.0
Niobrara	1,844	1,919	1,826	- 3.9	1.0	99	97	154	5.4	5.1	8.4
Park	12,472	13,073	11,919	- 4.6	4.6	767	894	805	6.1	6.8	6.8
Platte	4,386	4,687	4,191	- 6.4	4.7	422	373	364	9.6	8.0	8.7
Sheridan	11,679	12,021	11,726	- 2.8	- 0.4	782	769	817	6.7	6.4	7.0
Sublette	2,413	2,415	2,678	- 0.1	- 9.9	205	157	306	8.5	6.5	11.4
Sweetwater	17,314	17,714	18,265	- 2.3	- 5.2	1,640	1,526	1,804	9.5	8.6	9.9
Teton	9,365	9,050	8,631	3.5	8.5	403	527	506	4.3	5.8	5.9
Uinta	8,648	8,995	8,966	- 3.9	- 3.5	947	920	929	11.0	10.2	10.4
Washakie	4,832	4,975	4,683	- 2.9	3.2	302	289	344	6.3	5.8	7.3
Weston	3,285	3,393	3,250	- 3.2	1.1	285	274	188	8.7	8.1	5.8
United States									5.0	5.2	5.4
United States Seasonally adjusted									5.3	5.4	5.8

***The data contained in this table includes updated procedures mandated by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. In addition The 1985 data has been benchmarked to the Current Population Survey as conducted in Wyoming.**

Table 3

NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN WYOMING [1]

(Prepared in Cooperation with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT (In thousands)			% Change in Total Emp.	
	DEC 1988[2] Total	NOV 1988[3] Total	DEC 1987 Total	NOV 1988 to DEC 1988	DEC 1987 to DEC 1988
WYOMING NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT					
Total Non-Farm Wage & Salary Employment	177.2	179.5	177.2	- 1.3%	0.0%
Manufacturing	8.4	8.6	8.3	- 2.3%	1.2%
Durable Goods	3.8	3.9	3.6	- 2.6%	5.6%
Nondurable Goods	4.6	4.7	4.7	- 2.1%	- 2.1%
Petroleum & Coal Products	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.0%	0.0%
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	168.8	170.9	168.9	- 1.2%	- 0.1%
Mining	17.5	17.8	17.8	- 1.7%	- 1.7%
Contract Construction	7.2	8.4	8.2	-14.3%	-12.2%
Transportation & Public Utilities	12.9	12.6	12.7	2.4%	1.6%
Railroad Transportation	2.0	2.0	1.9	0.0%	5.3%
Transportation except Railroads	5.0	4.7	4.9	6.4%	2.0%
Comm., Elect., Gas & Sani. Serv.	5.9	5.9	5.9	0.0%	0.0%
Wholesale & Retail Trade	40.1	40.2	40.3	- 0.3%	- 0.5%
Wholesale Trade	6.6	6.6	6.8	0.0%	- 2.9%
Retail Trade	33.5	33.6	33.5	- 0.3%	0.0%
Food Stores	5.0	5.1	4.9	- 2.0%	2.0%
Automotive Dealers & Serv. Stat.	5.2	5.2	5.2	0.0%	0.0%
Eating & Drinking Places	12.2	12.4	12.3	- 1.6%	- 0.8%
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	7.2	7.2	7.3	0.0%	- 1.4%
Services	31.5	31.4	30.9	0.3%	1.9%
Personal Services	1.8	1.8	1.8	0.0%	0.0%
Medical & Other Health Services	7.9	7.9	7.6	0.0%	4.0%
Government	52.4	53.3	51.7	- 1.7%	1.4%
Federal Government	8.0	7.9	7.4	1.3%	8.1%
State & Local Government	44.4	45.4	44.3	- 2.2%	0.2%
State Government	13.3	13.3	13.3	0.0%	0.0%
Local Government	31.1	32.1	31.0	- 3.1%	0.3%

(See Footnotes at End of Table)

NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN WYOMING [1]

Table 3 (Cont'd)

(Publication of Cheyenne data is not sanctioned by the Bureau of Labor Statistics)

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT (In thousands)			% Change in Total Emp.	
	DEC 1988[2]	NOV 1988[3]	DEC 1987	NOV 1988	DEC 1987
	Total	Total	Total	to DEC 1988	to DEC 1988
CASPER (Natrona County)					
TOTAL NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	26.8	26.9	26.5	- 0.4%	1.1%
Manufacturing	1.4	1.4	1.3	0.0%	7.7%
Nondurable Goods	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0%	0.0%
Petroleum & Coal Products	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.0%	-25.0%
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	25.4	25.5	25.2	- 0.4%	0.8%
Mining	2.7	2.7	2.6	0.0%	3.9%
Oil & Gas Extraction	2.5	2.5	2.4	0.0%	4.2%
Other Mining, Quarrying, etc.	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0%	0.0%
Contract Construction	1.2	1.4	1.2	-14.3%	0.0%
Transportation & Public Utilities	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.0%	0.0%
Wholesale & Retail Trade	8.2	8.2	8.0	0.0%	2.5%
Wholesale Trade	2.4	2.4	2.3	0.0%	4.4%
Retail Trade	5.8	5.8	5.7	0.0%	1.8%
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.0%	0.0%
Services	5.2	5.2	5.4	0.0%	- 3.7%
Government	5.0	4.9	4.9	2.0%	2.0%
Federal Government	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0%	0.0%
State & Local Government	4.4	4.3	4.3	2.3%	2.3%
CHEYENNE (Laramie County)					
TOTAL NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	30.2	30.1	29.9	0.3%	1.0%
Manufacturing	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0%	0.0%
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	29.1	29.0	28.8	0.3%	1.0%
Contract Construction	1.8	1.8	1.7	0.0%	5.9%
Transportation & Public Utilities	2.5	2.5	2.4	0.0%	4.2%
Wholesale & Retail Trade	7.1	7.1	7.2	0.0%	- 1.4%
Wholesale Trade	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0%	0.0%
Retail Trade	6.4	6.4	6.5	0.0%	- 1.5%
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1.8	1.8	1.8	0.0%	0.0%
Services	5.7	5.7	5.6	0.0%	1.8%
Government	10.1	10.0	10.0	1.0%	1.0%
Federal Government	2.7	2.7	2.8	0.0%	- 3.6%
State & Local Government	7.4	7.3	7.2	1.4%	2.8%

[1] Estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary workers in non-ag establishments who worked or received pay during the week which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employeds, domestic servants and personnel of the armed forces are excluded. [2] Subject to revision. [3] Revised figures.

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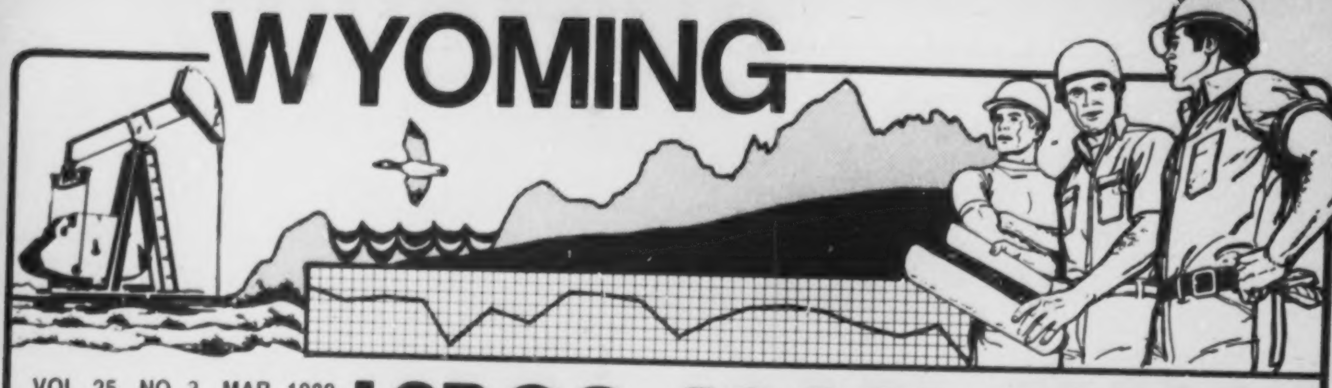
WYOMING



VOL. 25 NO. 3 MAR. 1989

LABOR FORCE TRENDS

TREND SETTERS

WYOMING	Dec '88	Jan '89
Labor Force	231,810	227,127
Employment	215,622	208,960
Unemployment	16,188	18,167
Rate (Raw)	7.0	8.0
Rate (S.A.)	7.2	6.7
Mining Hourly Wage	$14.99	$15.05
Avg. Weekly Hours, Mining	43.5	41.6
USA		
Rate (S.A.)	5.3	5.4
Mining Hourly Wage	$12.96	$13.07
Avg. Weekly Hours, Mining	42.8	42.8
Consumer Price Index		
All Urban (1982-1984 = 100)		
U.S. City Avg.	120.5	121.1
Year Change (U.S.)	+4.2	+4.7

S.A.-Seasonally Adjusted

IN THIS ISSUE:

— ACCRA Cost of Living Comparisons
— Wyoming Counties-A Ten Year Look

FEBRUARY U.S. UNEMPLOYMENT AT 5.1 PERCENT

The seasonally adjusted national unemployment rate for February declined to 5.1 percent, which is the lowest it has been since 1974. Since last fall, the rate has been running in the 5.3 to 5.4 percent range. January's rate was 5.4 percent. That compares to 5.8 percent in January, 1988.

In January, civilian employment increased by 700,000, seasonally adjusted, to a level of 116.7 million. Most monthly increases during 1988 were much smaller. There were 6.7 million unemployed nationally during January.

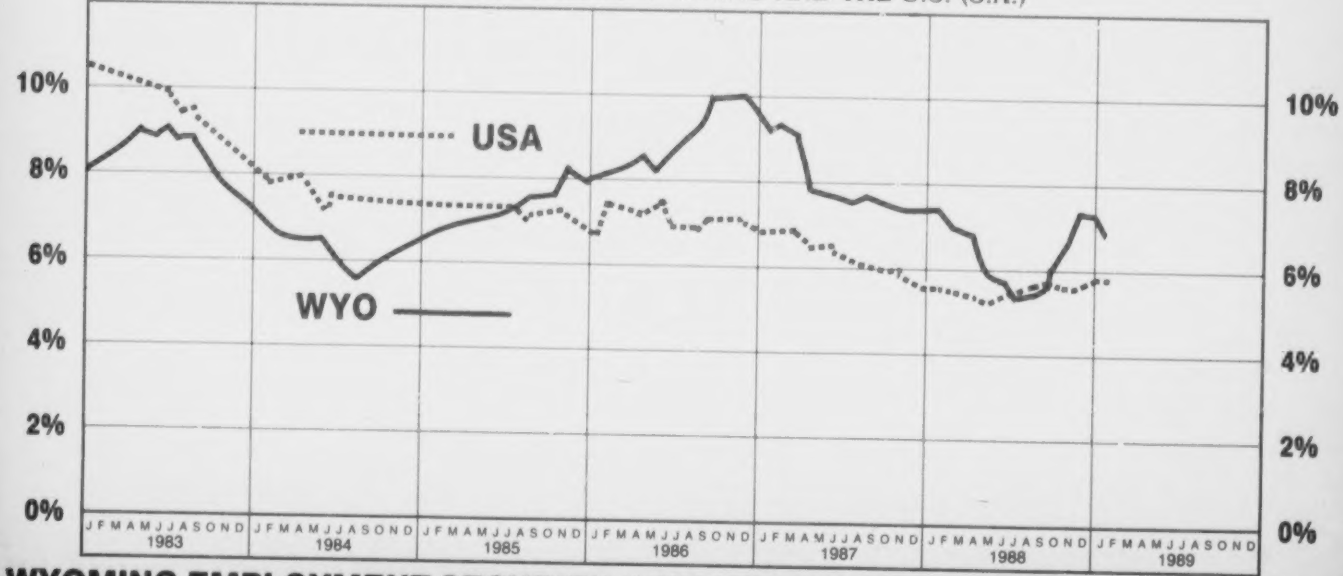
The nation's civilian labor force increased by 870,000, seasonally adjusted, to 123.4 million, bringing the labor force participation rate to an unprecedented 66.5 percent.

GOODS AND SERVICES EMPLOYMENT UP

Employment grew in both the goods and service-producing sectors, with the biggest gains occurring in construction and retail trade.

In the goods-producing sector, manufacturing posted its fourth consecutive monthly

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, WYOMING AND THE U.S. (S.A.)



WYOMING EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION, Research & Analysis Section

Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

gain, adding 45,000 jobs. With the unusually warm weather around most of the country, employment in construction from December to January posted an unusual gain of 100,000 jobs, seasonally adjusted. Among the service-producing industries, retail trade showed the largest month-to-month increase, with an additional 135,000 jobs.

UNEMPLOYMENT UP IN JANUARY IN WYOMING

Wyoming's unemployment was up seasonally in January to 8.0 percent, with 18,200 jobless. The seasonally unadjusted rate compares to 7.0 percent in December, 1988. And 8.9 percent in January, 1988. However, January's seasonally adjusted rate was 6.7 percent--down from 7.2 percent posted in December and 7.4 percent one year ago.

STATE'S LABOR FORCE EDGES DOWNWARD

The State's labor force showed a seasonal decline in January of about 4,700 from the previous month. This compares with 228,900 in January, 1988. The number of employed workers, 209,000 was down by 3.1 percent from December but was near last year's level of 208,600.

Fourteen of the state's 23 counties experienced year-to-year labor force declines. There were employment gains in retail trade, manufacturing, and federal government. Other industries were at or below last year's levels, with construction continuing to reflect the largest annual decline.

As usual, Teton and Albany counties enjoyed the lowest unemployment rates, with 3.3 and 5.2 percent respectively. Fremont and Lincoln counties had the highest unemployment rates, with 11.9 percent each.

FEDERAL CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION WITHIN THE STATE OF WYOMING AS OF OCTOBER 1987

The Bureau of Labor Statistics recently released the occupational staffing patterns of federal civilian employment in Wyoming as of October, 1987. Federal civilian employment accounts for approximately 3.3 percent of the state's total employment.

Most of the federal civilian employment in Wyoming is divided between: professional, paraprofessional, and technical occupations (39.3 percent); and clerical and administrative support (29.4 percent). The remaining occupational groups: production, construction, operating, maintenance, and material handling (16.9 percent); managerial and administrative occupations (5.2 percent); service (4.5 percent); agricultural, forestry, fishing and related occupations (4.1 percent); and sales occupations (0.6 percent) account for less than a third of the total employment in federal civilian employment.

The top employing federal civilian occupations in Wyoming were: traffic, shipping, and receiving clerks (367); and mail carriers (353); followed by foresters and conservation scientists (236); and registered nurses (184).

The occupations with the largest gain in growth were: engineering, mathematical, and natural science managers (+15); biological scientists (+14); biology, agriculture, and food technicians and technologists, except health (+12); mobile heavy equipment mechanics, except engines (+11); and construction and building inspectors (+11).

The occupations with the largest declines were: forestry and conservation workers (-54); foresters and conservation scientists (-19); and traffic, shipping, and receiving clerks (-19).

Total employment in all occupations in the federal civilian workplace grew by 117 over-the-year, from 7,152 to 7,269. Because of Wyoming's vast amounts of federally owned land, federal employment in the Cowboy state will continue to play a major role in its development.

TOP EMPLOYING FEDERAL CIVILIAN OCCUPATIONS IN WYOMING AS OF OCTOBER 1987[1]

Rank	1987 Employment	1986 Employment	Employment Change
1. Traffic, Shipping, and Receiving Clerks	367	386	-19
2. Mail Carriers, Postal Service	353	351	+2
3. Foresters and Conservation Scientists	236	255	-19
4. Registered Nurse	184	177	+7
5. Postmasters and Mail Superintendents	176	180	-4
6. Typists	166	166	0
7. Clerks, Postal Service	161	166	-5
8. General Office Clerks	158	152	+6
9. Forest and Conservation Workers	157	211	-54
10. Biological Scientists	123	109	+14

FEDERAL CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION GROUP WITHIN THE STATE OF WYOMING AS OF OCTOBER 1987[1]

	1987 Employment	1986 Employment	Employment Change
Total Employment All Occupations	7,269	7,152	+117
Managerial and Adminstrative Occupations	377	363	+14
Professional, Paraprofessional, and Technical	2,859	2,767	+92
Sales and Related Occupations	43	40	+3
Clerical and Adminstrative Support	2,136	2,141	-5
Service Occupations	331	327	+4
Agricultural, Forestry, and Fishing Occupations	295	346	-51
Production, Construction, Operating, Maintenance and Material Handling	1,228	1,168	+60

[1] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Employment Statistics Program

ACCRA* COST OF LIVING COMPARISONS FOURTH QUARTER 1988

	ALL ITEMS	GROCERIES	HOUSING	UTILITIES	TRANSPORT	HEALTH CARE	MISC
Component Index Weights	100%	17%	22%	11%	13%	7%	20%
U.S. Average	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Wyoming Cities:							
Casper	89.6	98.1	75.2	73.2	91.7	103.3	97.0
Laramie	101.9	104.8	107.1	77.9	112.5	108.8	99.2
Sheridan	96.0	104.4	81.0	96.8	101.2	98.2	99.1
Neighboring Cities:							
Great Falls, MT	92.6	106.1	80.6	89.5	98.0	101.2	102.5
Denver, CO	105.3	91.3	127.2	91.0	105.7	122.2	98.2
Omaha, NE	92.6	91.8	91.4	88.1	104.4	88.8	91.5
Rapid City, SD	99.7	107.3	101.9	100.6	96.8	102.5	94.2
Salt Lake City, UT	98.8	94.2	88.8	93.7	104.8	107.5	105.9
Pocatello, ID	90.3	94.5	73.9	73.0	99.8	99.1	100.1
Highest U.S. City	160.3 Nassau County NY	135.0 Ketchikan AK	260.1 Nassau County NY	181.3 Nassau County NY	136.8 Ketchikan AK	209.8 Juneau AK	134.3 Ketchikan AK
Lowest U.S. City	84.3 Kennett MO	88.4 Ames IA	71.2 Gadsden AL	62.8 Seattle WA	78.7 Nevada MO	71.1 Lufkin TX	83.1 Somerset KY

*Source: ACCRA, American Chamber of Commerce Research Association

PARK, WYOMING
1976-1986

Park County's 1986 population of 24,900 ranked eighth in the state.

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME

In 1986, Park had a per capita personal income (PCPI) of $13,002. This PCPI ranked seventh in the state, and was 102 percent of the state average ($12,774) and 89 percent of the national average ($14,639). In 1976, Park's PCPI of $7,283 ranked eighth in the state. The average annual growth rate of PCPI over the past ten years was 6.0 percent, less than the state average (6.3 percent) and less than the national average (8.2 percent).

TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME

In 1986, Park had a total personal income (TPI) of $323,347*. This TPI ranked eighth in the state and accounted for 5.0 percent of the state total. In 1976, Park's TPI of $142,340* ranked sixth in the state. The average annual growth rate of TPI over the past ten years was 8.6 percent, less than the state average (9.0 percent) and less than the national average (9.3 percent).

EARNINGS BY INDUSTRY

Earnings of persons employed in Park increased from $111,721* in 1976 to $212,681* in 1986, an average annual growth rate of 6.6 percent. The largest industries in 1986 were services, which accounted for 16.9 percent of earnings; state and local government, 16.4 percent; mining, 16.0 percent; and construction, 13.0 percent. In 1976, the largest industries were services, with 15.4 percent of earnings; construction, 12.6 percent; retail trade, 12.1 percent. Of the industries that accounted for at least five percent of earnings in 1986, the slowest growing from 1976 to 1986 was retail trade (10.6 percent of earnings in 1986), which increased at an average annual rate of 5.2 percent; the fastest was state and local government, which increased at an average annual rate of 11.0 percent.

PLATTE, WYOMING
1976-1986

Platte County's 1986 population of 9,900 ranked 17th in the state.

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME

In 1986, Platte had a per capita personal income (PCPI) of $10,101. This PCPI ranked 22nd in the state, and was 79 percent of the state average ($12,774) and 69 percent of the national average ($14,639). In 1976, Platte's PCPI of $5,799 ranked 18th in the state. The average annual growth rate of PCPI over the past ten years was 5.7 percent, less than the state average (6.3 percent) and less than the national average (8.2 percent).

TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME

In 1986, Platte had a total personal income (TPI) of $99,948*. This TPI ranked 17th in the state and accounted for 1.5 percent of the state total. In 1976, Platte's TPI of $44,424* ranked 17th in the state. The average annual growth rate of TPI over the past ten years was 8.4 percent, less than the state average (9.0 percent) and less than the national average (9.3 percent).

EARNINGS BY INDUSTRY

Earnings of persons employed in Platte increased from $33,472* in 1976 to $65,749* in 1986, an average annual growth rate of 7.0 percent. The largest industries in 1986 were transportation and public utilities, which accounted for approximately 40 percent of earnings; state and local government, 18.9 percent of earnings; and services, approximately 10 percent. In 1976, the largest industries were mining, with 15.2 percent of earnings; state and local government, 14.1 percent; retail trade, 13.8 percent; and transportation and public utilities, 11.9 percent. Of the industries that accounted for at least five percent of earnings in 1986, the slowest growing from 1976 to 1986 was retail trade (9.9 percent of earnings in 1986), which increased at an average annual rate of 3.5 percent; the fastest was transportation and public utilities, which increased at an average annual rate of approximately 20 percent.

*All income estimates with the exception of PCPI are in thousands of dollars.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - (1982-1984 = 100)
ALL URBAN

	ALL ITEMS	FOOD & BEVERAGE	HOUSING	ENTER-TAINMENT	APPAREL & UPKEEP	TRANSP.	MEDICAL
January 1989	121.1	122.0	120.7	123.8	115.3	111.1	143.8
Annual % Change	4.7	5.4	3.9	4.8	4.4	3.7	7.0

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 1

WYOMING ECONOMIC INDICATORS

ITEM	JAN 1989[1]	DEC 1988[1]	JAN 1988[2]	Percent change From A Month Ago	Percent change From A Year Ago
WYOMING EMPLOYMENT DATA					
Total Civilian Labor Force	227,127	231,810	228,860	- 2.0%	- 0.8%
Unemployment	18,167	16,188	20,279	12.2%	- 10.4%
Employed Labor Force	208,960	215,622	208,581	- 3.1%	0.2%
a. Covered Employment (Under Wyo. UI Law)[3]	166,100	172,800	164,043	- 3.9%	1.3%
b. Agriculture[3]	9,163	9,751	8,473	- 6.0%	8.1%
Total Unemployment Rate (Wyo.) Seas. Adj.*	8.0% 6.7%*	7.0% 7.2%*	8.9% 7.4%*	XXX	XXX
Total Unemployment Rate (U.S.) Seas. Adj.*	6.0% 5.4%*	5.0% 5.3%*	6.3% 5.8%*	XXX	XXX
Insured Unemployment Rate (Wyo.)[4]	3.2%	2.5%	3.5%	XXX	XXX
HOURS & EARNINGS					
Mining (Production Workers):					
Average Weekly Earnings	$ 626.08	$ 652.07	$ 628.13	- 4.0%	- 0.3%
Average Weekly Hours	41.6	43.5	43.2	- 4.4%	- 3.7%
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 15.05	$ 14.99	$ 14.54	0.4%	3.5%
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
Claims Filed in Local Offices	31,361	20,957	28,642	49.6%	9.5%
a. Initial	4,363	3,569	4,626	22.2%	- 5.7%
Weeks Compensated	21,175	14,723	21,066	43.8%	0.5%
Total Amount Benefits Paid	$ 3,345,429	$ 2,286,506	$ 3,329,177	46.3%	0.5%
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$ 157.30	$ 154.52	$ 157.69	1.8%	- 0.2%
EMPLOYMENT SERVICE					
New Applications Received During Month	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	XXX	XXX
Non-Ag. Openings Received	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	XXX	XXX
Non-Ag. Placements	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	XXX	XXX
UNITED STATES DATA					
HOURS & EARNINGS					
Mining (Production Workers):					
Average Weekly Earnings	$ 559.40	$ 554.69	$ 537.62	0.8%	4.1%
Average Weekly Hours	42.8	42.8	42.1	0.0%	1.7%
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 13.07	$ 12.96	$ 12.77	0.8%	2.3%
PRICE INDEXES					
Consumer Price Index 1982-84 = 100	121.1	120.5	115.7	0.5%	4.7%
Producer Prices, All Commodities 1982-84 = 100	110.3	109.0	104.6	1.2%	5.4%
Food and Beverage 1982-84 = 100	122.0	120.6	115.7	1.2%	5.4%

[1] Preliminary. [2] Final. [3] Not Benchmarked to the Current Population Survey. [4] Rate does not include claimants receiving benefits under extended benefit provisions.

Source: Wyoming Employment Security Commission and Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 2

WYOMING
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE & UNEMPLOYMENT

(Prepared in Cooperation with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

COUNTY	LABOR FORCE					UNEMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	JAN 1989	DEC 1988	JAN 1988	%CHANGE DEC-JAN	%CHANGE JAN-JAN	JAN 1989	DEC 1988	JAN 1988	JAN 1989	DEC 1988	JAN 1988
Statewide	227,127	231,810	228,860	- 2.0	- 0.8	18,167	16,188	20,279	8.0	7.0	8.9
Statewide Seasonally adjusted									6.7	7.2	7.4
Albany	14,353	15,036	15,078	- 4.5	- 4.8	751	661	824	5.2	4.4	5.5
Big Horn	4,968	5,026	4,672	- 1.2	6.3	394	361	449	7.9	7.2	9.6
Campbell	14,875	14,963	15,245	- 0.6	- 2.4	1,427	1,076	1,255	9.6	7.2	8.2
Carbon	7,061	7,078	7,508	- 0.2	- 6.0	704	631	810	10.0	8.9	10.8
Converse	5,389	5,865	5,406	- 8.1	- 0.3	583	465	578	10.8	7.9	10.7
Crook	2,750	2,772	2,883	- 0.8	- 4.6	247	180	288	9.0	6.5	10.0
Fremont	16,475	16,368	15,791	0.7	4.3	1,957	1,627	1,779	11.9	9.9	11.3
Goshen	5,467	6,035	5,896	- 9.4	- 7.3	313	335	645	5.7	5.6	10.9
Hot Springs	2,721	2,871	2,865	- 5.2	- 5.0	151	181	199	5.5	6.3	6.9
Johnson	3,388	3,354	3,276	1.0	3.4	276	211	278	8.1	6.3	8.5
Laramie	36,038	36,493	35,963	- 1.2	0.2	2,316	2,081	2,622	6.4	5.7	7.3
Lincoln	5,420	5,569	5,857	- 2.7	- 7.5	647	575	801	11.9	10.3	13.7
Natrona	30,624	31,302	31,005	- 2.2	- 1.2	2,476	2,222	2,846	8.1	7.1	9.2
Niobrara	1,171	1,233	1,434	- 5.0	- 18.3	83	99	142	7.1	8.0	9.9
Park	12,695	12,845	12,347	- 1.2	2.8	923	726	1,054	7.3	5.7	8.5
Platte	4,444	4,510	4,173	- 1.5	6.5	347	392	408	7.8	8.7	9.8
Sheridan	12,754	12,993	12,040	- 1.8	5.9	774	768	974	6.1	5.9	8.1
Sublette	2,428	2,547	2,567	- 4.7	- 5.4	225	192	307	9.3	7.5	12.0
Sweetwater	18,153	18,655	18,888	- 2.7	- 3.9	1,651	1,569	1,966	9.1	8.4	10.4
Teton	9,105	9,116	8,770	- 0.1	3.8	298	374	466	3.3	4.1	5.3
Uinta	9,100	9,293	9,429	- 2.1	- 3.5	989	903	1,011	10.9	9.7	10.7
Washakie	4,306	4,347	4,435	- 0.9	2.9	323	278	329	7.5	6.4	7.4
Weston	3,442	3,540	3,332	- 2.8	3.3	311	280	249	9.0	7.9	7.5
United States									6.0	5.0	6.3
United States Seasonally adjusted									5.4	5.3	5.8

*The data contained in this table includes updated procedures mandated by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. In addition The 1985 data has been benchmarked to the Current Population Survey as conducted in Wyoming.

Table 3

NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN WYOMING [1]

(Prepared in Cooperation with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT (In thousands)			% Change in Total Emp.	
	JAN 1989[2] Total	DEC 1988[3] Total	JAN 1988 Total	DEC 1988 to JAN 1989	JAN 1988 to JAN 1989
WYOMING NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT					
Total Non-Farm Wage & Salary Employment	174.6	177.9	174.0	- 1.9%	0.3%
Manufacturing	8.5	8.5	8.3	0.0%	2.4%
Durable Goods	3.8	3.8	3.6	0.0%	5.6%
Nondurable Goods	4.7	4.7	4.5	0.0%	4.4%
Petroleum & Coal Products	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.0%	0.0%
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	166.1	169.4	165.7	- 2.0%	0.2%
Mining	17.4	17.6	17.5	- 1.1%	- 0.6%
Contract Construction	6.5	7.3	7.2	-11.0%	- 9.7%
Transportation & Public Utilities	12.7	12.9	12.7	- 1.6%	0.0%
Railroad Transportation	2.0	2.0	1.9	0.0%	5.3%
Transportation except Railroads	4.8	5.0	4.7	- 4.0%	2.1%
Comm., Elect., Gas & Sani. Serv.	5.9	5.9	6.1	0.0%	- 3.3%
Wholesale & Retail Trade	39.2	40.3	39.0	- 2.7%	0.5%
Wholesale Trade	6.6	6.6	6.7	0.0%	- 1.5%
Retail Trade	32.6	33.7	32.3	- 3.3%	0.9%
Food Stores	4.9	5.0	4.8	- 2.0%	2.1%
Automotive Dealers & Serv. Stat.	5.1	5.2	5.1	- 1.9%	0.0%
Eating & Drinking Places	11.9	12.3	12.0	- 3.3%	- 0.8%
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	7.2	7.2	7.2	0.0%	0.0%
Services	31.1	31.3	31.0	- 0.6%	0.3%
Personal Services	1.8	1.8	1.8	0.0%	0.0%
Medical & Other Health Services	8.0	7.9	7.7	1.3%	3.9%
Government	52.0	52.8	51.1	- 1.5%	1.8%
Federal Government	8.0	8.0	7.4	0.0%	8.1%
State & Local Government	44.0	44.8	43.7	- 1.8%	0.7%
State Government	13.0	13.3	13.0	0.0%	2.3%
Local Government	30.7	31.5	30.7	- 2.5%	0.0%

(See Footnotes at End of Table)

Table 3 (Cont'd)

NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN WYOMING [1]

(Publication of Cheyenne data is not sanctioned by the Bureau of Labor Statistics)

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT (In thousands)			% Change in Total Emp.	
	FEB 1989[2] Total	JAN 1989[3] Total	FEB 1988 Total	JAN 1989 to FEB 1989	FEB 1988 to FEB 1989
CASPER (Natrona County)					
TOTAL NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	26.5	26.8	25.9	- 1.1%	2.3%
Manufacturing	1.4	1.4	1.3	0.0%	7.7%
Nondurable Goods	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0%	0.0%
Petroleum & Coal Products	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.0%	-25.0%
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	25.1	25.4	24.6	- 1.2%	2.0%
Mining	2.7	2.7	2.6	0.0%	3.9%
Oil & Gas Extraction	2.5	2.5	2.4	0.0%	4.2%
Other Mining, Quarrying, etc.	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0%	0.0%
Contract Construction	1.1	1.2	1.1	- 8.3%	0.0%
Transportation & Public Utilities	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.0%	0.0%
Wholesale & Retail Trade	8.1	8.2	7.8	- 1.2%	3.9%
Wholesale Trade	2.3	2.4	2.3	- 4.2%	0.0%
Retail Trade	5.8	5.8	5.5	0.0%	5.5%
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.0%	0.0%
Services	5.1	5.2	5.2	- 1.9%	- 1.9%
Government	5.0	5.0	4.8	0.0%	4.2%
Federal Government	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0%	0.0%
State & Local Government	4.4	4.4	4.2	0.0%	4.8%
CHEYENNE (Laramie County)					
TOTAL NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	30.0	30.2	29.5	- 0.7%	1.7%
Manufacturing	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0%	0.0%
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	28.9	29.1	28.4	- 0.7%	1.8%
Contract Construction	1.7	1.8	1.6	- 5.6%	6.3%
Transportation & Public Utilities	2.5	2.5	2.4	0.0%	4.2%
Wholesale & Retail Trade	6.9	7.1	7.0	- 2.8%	- 1.4%
Wholesale Trade	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0%	0.0%
Retail Trade	6.2	6.4	6.3	- 3.1%	- 1.6%
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1.8	1.8	1.8	0.0%	0.0%
Services	5.8	5.7	5.6	1.8%	3.6%
Government	10.1	10.1	9.9	0.0%	2.0%
Federal Government	2.7	2.7	2.7	0.0%	0.0%
State & Local Government	7.4	7.4	7.2	0.0%	2.8%

[1] Estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary workers in non-ag establishments who worked or received pay during the week which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employeds, domestic servants and personnel of the armed forces are excluded. [2] Subject to revision. [3] Revised figures.

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WYOMING

VOL. 25 NO.4 APR. 1989

LABOR FORCE TRENDS

TREND SETTERS

WYOMING	Jan '89	Feb '89
Labor Force	227,158	225,850
Employment	208,990	207,813
Unemployment	18,168	18,037
Rate (Raw)	8.0	8.0
Mining Hourly Wage	$15.19	$15.53
Avg. Weekly Hours, Mining	41.0	42.5
USA		
Rate (S.A.)	5.4	5.1
Mining Hourly Wage	$13.11	$13.03
Avg. Weekly Hours, Mining	41.9	41.6
Consumer Price Index		
All Urban (1982-1984 = 100)		
U.S. City Avg.	121.1	121.6
Year Change (U.S.)	+4.7	+4.8

S.A.-Seasonally Adjusted

IN THIS ISSUE:

- — Wyoming Union Membership
- — Wyoming Counties-A Ten Year Look

FEBRUARY U.S. UNEMPLOYMENT AT 14 YEAR LOW

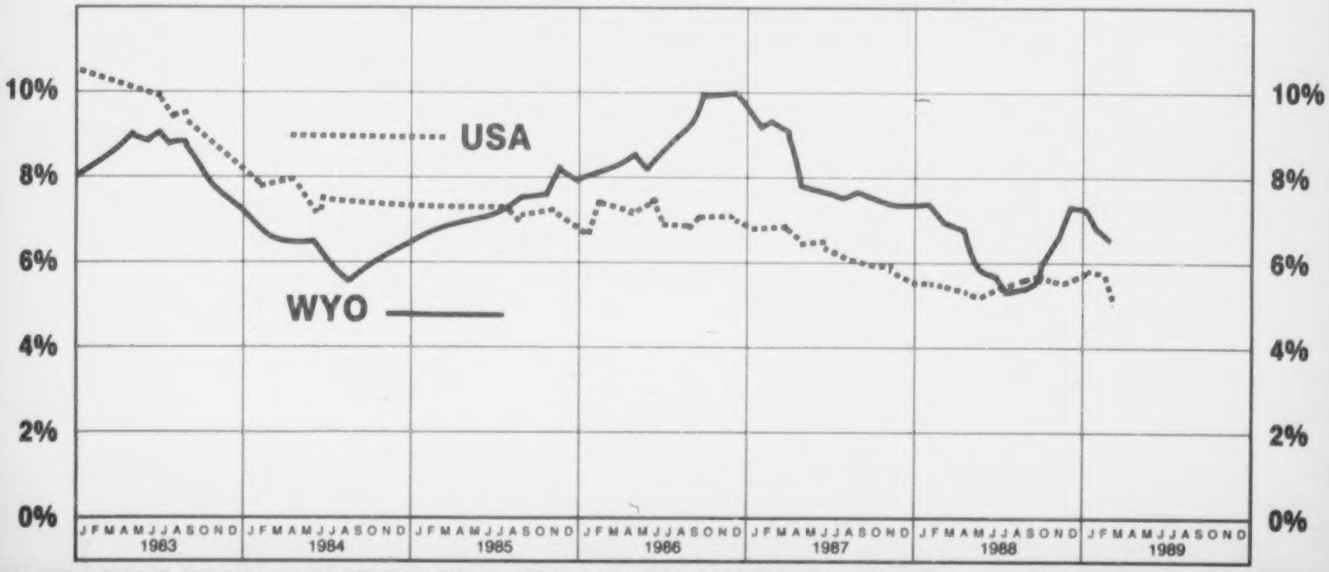
The seasonally adjusted national unemployment rate for February declined to 5.1 percent, at its lowest point since May, 1974. Prior to the drop in February, the rate was in the 5.3 to 5.4 percent range during the prior five months. The February rate compared to 5.7 in February, 1988.

In February, civilian employment increased annually by 2.6 million workers to a level of 115 million, up 2.3 percent. The number unemployed in February, at 6.9 million, was down about 600,000 over the year.

SERVICES, TRADE, AND MANUFACTURING GAINS FUELING U. S. ECONOMIC GROWTH

In February, 1.3 million workers were added over the year in services, trade gained 900,00 and manufacturing was up by 400,00. All other industries were also up annually, except mining, down 17,000 workers in a continuing slump.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, WYOMING AND THE U.S. (S.A.)



WYOMING EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION, Research & Analysis Section

Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

WYOMING UNEMPLOYMENT CONTINUES AT 8.0 PERCENT IN FEBRUARY

State wide unemployment continued at 8.0 percent in February, with 18,000 unemployed, the same rate as January, but down from 8.4 percent of a year ago. The comparable U. S. February rate stood at 5.6 percent, seasonally unadjusted.

WYOMING UNEMPLOYMENT CONTINUES AT YEAR-AGO LEVEL

The February Wyoming civilian labor force, at over 225,800, was down seasonally by 1,300 from January and compared to about 228,000 last year. Total employment, workers, at over 207,800 was also down from about 209,000 the previous month and about the same as the 208,700 last year.

WYOMING 1988 ANNUAL AVERAGE EMPLOYMENT AT ABOUT 1987 LEVEL

In 1988, annual average Wyoming employment of 217,000 was about the same as the 1987 average of 219,000. The 1987 average was a sharp drop from the 1986 average worker count of 229,000 and compares to the historical high of 241,000 workers in 1982.

INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT - A GOOD NEWS, BAD NEWS STORY

In Wyoming, as in the U. S., employment gains over the year were greatest in the service-producing industries. In the state, federal government led the pack with a 700 annual worker employment gain. Services and retail trade followed, with a gain of 400 workers each. On the other side of the coin, the goods-producing industries that once drove the Wyoming economy to record levels of job growth, wages, and costs of living are continuing to shrink. Construction and oil and gas extraction both lost 600 workers over the year. Manufacturing, the remaining goods-producing industry, was up a bit by 200 workers annually.

ANNUAL LABOR FORCE DECLINES NOTED IN 14 WYOMING COUNTIES

As in January, 14 of the state's 23 counties indicated annual labor force declines in February. Teton and Albany counties continued with the lowest unemployment at 3.2 and 4.8 percent. Fremont and Lincoln counties, both at 11.3 percent, registered the highest. For more county detail refer to Table 2.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES IMPLEMENTED IN JANUARY

Beginning with data for January, 1989, the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) introduced a method for calculating statewide monthly employment and unemployment estimates for 39 states,including Wyoming, and the District of Columbia. This new method, known as the variable coefficient model (VCM) approach, will yield more precise monthly statewide estimates and automatically adjust to structural changes in the economies of the various states. The new methodology has recieved a thorough statistical review with the BLS, and has been tested extensively by state employment research sections that compute the state and local area data.

The old building-block approach to defining and estimating components of unemployment and employment was deficient in a number of respects. The old official monthly state estimates tended to reflect neither the seasonality of the unemployment insurance-based series nor that of the Current Population Survey (CPS).

The VCM approach is based on a statistical technique called regression, which is used for a wide variety of statistical programs. Within the new methodology the regression technique was employed to develop statistical models (estimating equations) that could produce estimates that were resistant to large random sampling errors in the CPS. Over ten years of data from the CPS, unemployment insurance (UI), and current employment statistics (CES) programs have been collected to build these regression models.

The primary benefit of the new method (VCM) is a more accurate representation of monthly movements in each state. To insure that the new method would, in fact, provide better estimates, the research included an extensive test period. The tests on the VCM approach indicated that the month-to-month changes in estimates may be somewhat larger than before, primarily because the previous method tended to underrepresent the changes in several of the more seasonally volatile population groups. Since the VCM approach better represents these groups, the overall estimates will tend to reflect more seasonal changes.

For a more technical explanation of the VCM model, contact the Research and Analysis section.

WYOMING UNION MEMBERSHIP

Wyoming's union membership increased 247 in 1988 to 10.3 percent of the workforce, according to a survey conducted by the Wyoming Department of Labor and Statistics. Of the estimated 220,460 workers in the state, in August, 22,669 were determined to be union members. The results of the survey appear in the publication, ***Directory of Wyoming Labor Organizations, 1988-1989***

The survey revealed the greatest concentration of union affiliated workers was within government, which claimed 10,673 members or 47.1 percent of the state total. Transportation and public utilities was second with 5,439 members or 24.0 percent. The remaining industries had less than 10 percent each of the state's total union labor.

Some counties in Wyoming have higher percentages of unionized labor than others. For example, approximately 23 percent of Sweetwater County's employment is affiliated with a union, while Teton County has just 1.3 percent of its employment carrying union cards.

The number of employed female union members increased by 405 to a total of 7,574 for 1988 - a 5.6 percent increase. In comparison, males lost 158 members in 1988. The gain in union female membership occured predominately within government and wholesale and retail trade. Most of the female unionized workers in Wyoming are employed in government, over 77 percent of the total.

Previous to the 1988 data, Wyoming's union membership had shown a decline as a result of the state's poor economy. In 1987 the number of union members declined by 2,056 year-to-year, and the percent of union members to total employment (9.9 percent) was the lowest such ratio posted in the 1980's. The previous low was recorded in 1984 at 10.2 percent, the highest was calculated at 13.8 percent in 1980.

SHERIDAN, WYOMING
1976-1986

Sheridan County's 1986 population of 26,000 ranked 7th in the state.

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME

In 1986, Sheridan had a per capita personal income (PCPI) of $12,892. This PCPI ranked ninth in the state, and was 101 percent of the state average ($12,774) and 88 percent of the national average ($14,639). In 1976, Sheridan's PCPI of $6,704 ranked 11th in the state. The average annual growth rate of PCPI over the past ten years was 6.8 percent, more than the state average (6.3 percent) and less than the national average (8.2 percent).

TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME

In 1986, Sheridan had a total personal income (TPI) of $334,995*. This TPI ranked seventh in the state and accounted for 5.2 percent of the state total. In 1976, Sheridan's TPI of $141,825* ranked seventh in the state. The average annual growth rate of TPI over the past ten years was 9.0 percent, equal to the state average (9.0 percent) and less than the national average (9.3 percent).

EARNINGS BY INDUSTRY

Earnings of persons employed in Sheridan increased from $92,802* in 1976 to $199,853 in 1986, an average annual growth rate of eight percent. The largest industries in 1986 were services, which accounted for 18.3 percent of earnings; state and local government, 18.2 percent; mining, 14.1 percent. In 1976, the largest industries were services, with 15.6 percent of earnings; retail trade, 13.9 percent; state and local government, 13.0 percent; and construction, 12.0 percent.. Of the industries that accounted for at least five percent of earnings in 1986, the slowest growing from 1976 to 1986 was construction (7.8 percent of earnings in 1986), which increased at an average annual rate of 3.4 percent; the fastest was mining, which increased at an average annual rate of 15.8 percent.

SUBLETTE, WYOMING
1976-1986

Sublette County's 1986 population of 6,300 ranked 20th in the state.

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME

In 1986, Sublette had a per capita personal income (PCPI) of $15,967. This PCPI ranked second in the state, and was 125 percent of the state average ($12,774) and 109 percent of the national average ($14,639). In 1976, Sublette's PCPI of $7,658 ranked fifth in the state. The average annual growth rate of PCPI over the past ten years was 7.6 percent, more than the state average (6.3 percent) and less than the national average (8.2 percent).

TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME

In 1986, Sublette had a total personal income (TPI) of $99,871*. This TPI ranked 18th in the state and accounted for 1.5 percent of the state total. In 1976, Sublette's TPI of $30,188* ranked 21st in the state. The average annual growth rate of TPI over the past ten years was 12.7 percent, more than the state average (9.0 percent) and more than the national average (9.3 percent).

EARNINGS BY INDUSTRY

Earnings of persons employed in Sublette increased from $22,900* in 1976 to $76,608* in 1986, an average annual growth rate of 12.8 percent. The largest industries in 1986 were construction, which accounted for 32.7 percent of earnings; mining, 20.1 percent; and services, 17.1 percent. In 1976, the largest industries were construction, with 24.6 percent of earnings; services, 13.4 percent; state and local government, 11.8 percent; and retail trade, 11.5 percent. Of the industries that accounted for at least five percent of earnings in 1986, the slowest growing from 1976 to 1986 was retail trade (5.3 percent of earnings in 1986), which increased at an average annual rate of 4.4 percent; the fastest was mining, which increased at an average annual rate of 20.3 percent.

*All income estimates with the exception of PCPI are in thousands of dollars.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - (1982-1984 = 100)
ALL URBAN

	ALL ITEMS	FOOD & BEVERAGE	HOUSING	ENTER-TAINMENT	APPAREL & UPKEEP	TRANSP.	MEDICAL
February 1989	121.6	122.7	121.1	124.3	115.3	111.6	145.2
Annual % Change	4.8	6.0	3.9	5.1	4.6	4.5	7.2

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 1

WYOMING
ECONOMIC INDICATORS

ITEM	FEB 1989[1]	JAN 1989[1]	FEB 1988[2]	Percent change From	
				A Month Ago	A Year Ago
WYOMING EMPLOYMENT DATA					
Total Civilian Labor Force	225,850	227,158	227,955	- 0.6%	- 0.9%
Unemployment	18,037	18,168	19,216	- 0.7%	- 6.1%
Employed Labor Force	207,813	208,990	208,739	- 0.6%	- 0.4%
a. Covered Employment (Under Wyo. UI Law)[3]	164,800	166,100	164,003	- 0.8%	- 0.4%
b. Agriculture[3]	10,687	9,163	9,879	16.6%	8.2%
Total Unemployment Rate (Wyo.)	8.0%	8.0%	8.4%	XXX	XXX
Total Unemployment Rate (U.S.) Seas. Adj.*	5.6% 5.1%*	6.0% 5.4%*	6.2% 5.7%*	XXX	XXX
Insured Unemployment Rate (Wyo.)[4]	3.7%	3.2%	3.9%	XXX	XXX
HOURS & EARNINGS					
Mining (Production Workers):					
Average Weekly Earnings	$ 660.03	$ 622.79	$ 632.78	6.0%	4.3%
Average Weekly Hours	42.5	41.0	42.9	3.7%	- 0.9%
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 15.53	$ 15.19	$ 14.75	2.2%	5.3%
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
Claims Filed in Local Offices	28,651	31,361	33,674	- 8.6%	-14.9%
a. Initial	3,167	4,363	3,293	-27.2%	- 3.6%
Weeks Compensated	22,309	21,175	24,017	5.4%	- 7.1%
Total Amount Benefits Paid	$ 3,542,951	$ 3,345,429	$ 3,760,705	5.9%	- 5.8%
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$ 157.95	$ 157.30	$ 156.21	0.4%	1.1%
EMPLOYMENT SERVICE					
New Applications Received During Month	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	XXX	XXX
Non-Ag. Openings Received	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	XXX	XXX
Non-Ag. Placements	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	XXX	XXX
UNITED STATES DATA					
HOURS & EARNINGS					
Mining (Production Workers):					
Average Weekly Earnings	$ 542.05	$ 549.31	$ 531.28	- 1.3%	2.0%
Average Weekly Hours	41.6	41.9	41.8	- 0.7%	- 0.5%
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 13.03	$ 13.11	$ 12.71	- 0.6%	2.5%
PRICE INDEXES					
Consumer Price Index 1982-84 = 100	121.6	121.1	116.0	0.4%	4.8%
Producer Prices, All Commodities 1982-84 = 100	110.8	110.3	104.8	0.5%	5.7%
Food and Beverage 1982-84 = 100	122.7	122.0	115.8	0.6%	6.0%

[1] Preliminary. [2] Final. [3] Not Benchmarked to the Current Population Survey. [4] Rate does not include claimants receiving benefits under extended benefit provisions.

Source: Wyoming Employment Security Commission and Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 2

WYOMING
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE & UNEMPLOYMENT

(Prepared in Cooperation with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

COUNTY	LABOR FORCE					UNEMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	FEB 1989	JAN 1989	FEB 1988	%CHANGE JAN-FEB	%CHANGE FEB-FEB	FEB 1989	JAN 1989	FEB 1988	FEB 1989	JAN 1989	FEB 1988
Statewide	225,850	227,158	227,955	- 0.6	- 0.9	18,037	18,168	19,216	8.0	8.0	8.4
Albany	14,394	14,382	15,222	0.1	- 5.4	698	748	758	4.8	5.2	5.0
Big Horn	5,062	4,969	4,731	1.9	7.0	559	392	553	11.0	7.9	11.7
Campbell	14,673	14,878	15,235	- 1.4	- 3.7	1,402	1,415	1,331	9.6	9.5	8.7
Carbon	7,057	7,066	7,517	- 0.1	- 6.1	710	706	771	10.1	10.0	10.3
Converse	5,487	5,390	5,502	1.8	- 0.3	572	575	528	10.4	10.7	9.6
Crook	2,729	2,750	2,849	- 0.8	- 4.2	241	245	264	8.8	8.9	9.3
Fremont	16,417	16,492	15,780	- 0.5	4.0	1,861	1,949	1,633	11.3	11.8	10.3
Goshen	5,676	5,479	6,019	3.6	- 5.7	411	319	633	7.2	5.8	10.5
Hot Springs	2,701	2,725	2,838	- 0.9	- 4.8	143	150	184	5.3	5.5	6.5
Johnson	3,425	3,391	3,292	1.0	4.0	279	274	253	8.1	8.1	7.7
Laramie	35,503	36,037	35,398	- 1.5	0.3	2,235	2,383	2,302	6.3	6.6	6.5
Lincoln	5,340	5,426	5,732	- 1.6	- 6.8	604	645	690	11.3	11.9	12.0
Natrona	30,171	30,519	30,460	- 1.1	- 0.9	2,452	2,451	2,652	8.1	8.0	8.7
Niobrara	1,216	1,173	1,466	3.7	-17.1	85	82	131	7.0	7.0	8.9
Park	12,500	12,692	12,195	- 1.5	2.5	932	914	1,021	7.5	7.2	8.4
Platte	4,457	4,444	4,231	0.3	5.3	316	347	407	7.1	7.8	9.6
Sheridan	12,845	12,773	12,173	0.6	5.5	795	783	956	6.2	6.1	7.9
Sublette	2,400	2,427	2,545	- 1.1	- 5.7	215	223	289	9.0	9.2	11.4
Sweetwater	18,134	18,157	18,990	- 0.1	- 4.5	1,559	1,641	1,846	8.6	9.0	9.7
Teton	9,230	9,108	8,946	1.3	3.2	297	298	395	3.2	3.3	4.4
Uinta	8,906	9,116	9,224	- 2.3	- 3.4	973	993	943	10.9	10.9	10.2
Washakie	4,150	4,307	4,296	- 3.6	- 3.4	407	320	426	9.8	7.4	9.9
Weston	3,376	3,452	3,317	- 2.2	1.8	290	315	250	8.6	9.1	7.5
United States									5.6	6.0	6.2
United States Seasonally adjusted									5.1	5.4	5.7

***The data contained in this table includes updated procedures mandated by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. In addition The 1985 data has been benchmarked to the Current Population Survey as conducted in Wyoming.**

NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN WYOMING [1]

Table 3

(Prepared in Cooperation with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT (In thousands)			% Change in Total Emp.	
	FEB 1989[2]	JAN 1989[3]	FEB 1988	JAN 1989 to FEB 1989	FEB 1988 to FEB 1989
	Total	Total	Total		
WYOMING NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT					
Total Non-Farm Wage & Salary Employment	174.0	177.5	173.3	- 2.0%	0.4%
Manufacturing	8.0	9.3	7.8	-14.0%	2.6%
Durable Goods	3.8	4.0	3.6	- 5.0%	5.6%
Nondurable Goods	4.2	5.3	4.2	-20.8%	0.0%
Petroleum & Coal Products	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.0%	0.0%
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	166.0	168.2	165.5	- 1.3%	0.3%
Mining	16.9	18.4	17.2	- 8.2%	- 1.7%
Contract Construction	6.5	8.4	7.1	-22.6%	- 8.5%
Transportation & Public Utilities	12.4	13.5	12.6	- 8.2%	- 1.6%
Railroad Transportation	1.9	1.9	1.9	0.0%	0.0%
Transportation except Railroads	4.6	5.8	4.7	-20.7%	- 2.1%
Comm., Elect., Gas & Sani. Serv.	5.9	5.8	6.0	1.7%	- 1.7%
Wholesale & Retail Trade	39.1	41.1	38.7	- 4.9%	1.0%
Wholesale Trade	6.6	6.7	6.6	- 1.5%	0.0%
Retail Trade	32.5	34.4	32.1	- 5.5%	1.3%
Food Stores	4.9	5.1	4.8	- 3.9%	2.1%
Automotive Dealers & Serv. Stat.	5.1	5.6	5.1	- 8.9%	0.0%
Eating & Drinking Places	11.9	12.5	11.9	- 4.8%	0.0%
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	7.3	7.2	7.2	1.4%	1.4%
Services	31.2	31.7	30.8	- 1.6%	1.3%
Personal Services	1.8	1.8	1.8	0.0%	0.0%
Medical & Other Health Services	8.0	7.0	7.7	14.3%	3.9%
Government	52.6	47.9	51.9	9.8%	1.4%
Federal Government	8.0	8.0	7.3	0.0%	9.6%
State & Local Government	44.6	39.9	44.6	11.8%	0.0%
State Government	13.3	14.0	13.2	- 5.0%	0.8%
Local Government	31.3	25.9	31.4	20.9%	- 0.3%

(See Footnotes at End of Table)

Table 3 (Cont'd)

NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN WYOMING [1]

(Publication of Cheyenne data is not sanctioned by the Bureau of Labor Statistics)

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT (In thousands)			% Change in Total Emp.	
	FEB 1989[2]	JAN 1989[3]	FEB 1988	JAN 1989 to FEB 1989	FEB 1988 to FEB 1989
	Total	Total	Total		
CASPER (Natrona County)					
TOTAL NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	26.2	26.4	25.8	- 0.8%	1.6%
Manufacturing	1.4	1.4	1.3	0.0%	7.7%
Nondurable Goods	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0%	0.0%
Petroleum & Coal Products	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.0%	-25.0%
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	24.8	25.0	24.5	- 0.8%	1.2%
Mining	2.6	2.6	2.5	0.0%	4.0%
Oil & Gas Extraction	2.4	2.4	2.3	0.0%	4.4%
Other Mining, Quarrying, etc.	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0%	0.0%
Contract Construction	1.0	1.1	1.1	- 9.1%	- 9.1%
Transportation & Public Utilities	1.6	1.7	1.7	- 5.9%	- 5.9%
Wholesale & Retail Trade	8.1	8.1	7.7	0.0%	5.2%
Wholesale Trade	2.4	2.3	2.3	4.4%	4.4%
Retail Trade	5.7	5.8	5.4	- 1.7%	5.6%
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1.3	1.3	1.4	0.0%	- 7.1%
Services	5.2	5.2	5.2	0.0%	0.0%
Government	5.0	5.0	4.9	0.0%	2.0%
Federal Government	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0%	0.0%
State & Local Government	4.4	4.4	4.3	0.0%	2.3%
CHEYENNE (Laramie County)					
TOTAL NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	30.0	30.2	29.5	- 0.7%	1.7%
Manufacturing	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0%	0.0%
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	28.9	29.1	28.4	- 0.7%	1.8%
Contract Construction	1.7	1.8	1.6	- 5.6%	6.3%
Transportation & Public Utilities	2.5	2.5	2.4	0.0%	4.2%
Wholesale & Retail Trade	6.9	7.1	7.0	- 2.8%	- 1.4%
Wholesale Trade	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0%	0.0%
Retail Trade	6.2	6.4	6.3	- 3.1%	- 1.6%
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1.8	1.8	1.8	0.0%	0.0%
Services	5.8	5.7	5.6	1.8%	3.6%
Government	10.1	10.1	9.9	0.0%	2.0%
Federal Government	2.7	2.7	2.7	0.0%	0.0%
State & Local Government	7.4	7.4	7.2	0.0%	2.8%

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[1] Estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary workers in non-ag establishments who worked or received pay during the week which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employeds, domestic servants and personnel of the armed forces are excluded. [2] Subject to revision. [3] Revised figures.

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WYOMING LABOR FORCE TRENDS

The *Wyoming Labor Force Trends* is published monthly by the Research and Analysis Section of the Wyoming Employment Security Commission.

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WYOMING LABOR FORCE TRENDS

VOL. 26 NO. 5 MAY 1989

TREND SETTERS

WYOMING	**Feb '89**	**Mar '89**
Labor Force	226,802	225,539
Employment	208,751	209,441
Unemployment	18,051	16,098
Rate (Raw)	8.0	7.1
Rate (S.A.)	6.4	5.9
Mining Hourly Wage	$15.05	$13.71
Avg. Weekly Hours, Mining	42.6	54.7
USA		
Rate (S.A.)	5.1	5.0
Mining Hourly Wage	$13.18	$13.10
Avg. Weekly Hours, Mining	41.9	42.0
Consumer Price Index		
All Urban (1982-1984 = 100)		
U.S. City Avg.	121.6	122.3
Year Change (U.S.)	+4.8	+5.0

S.A. Seasonally Adjusted

IN THIS ISSUE:

- Wyoming's Per Capita Personal Income
- Wyoming Counties-A Ten Year Look

NATIONAL UNEMPLOYMENT CONTINUES AT 14 YEAR LOW

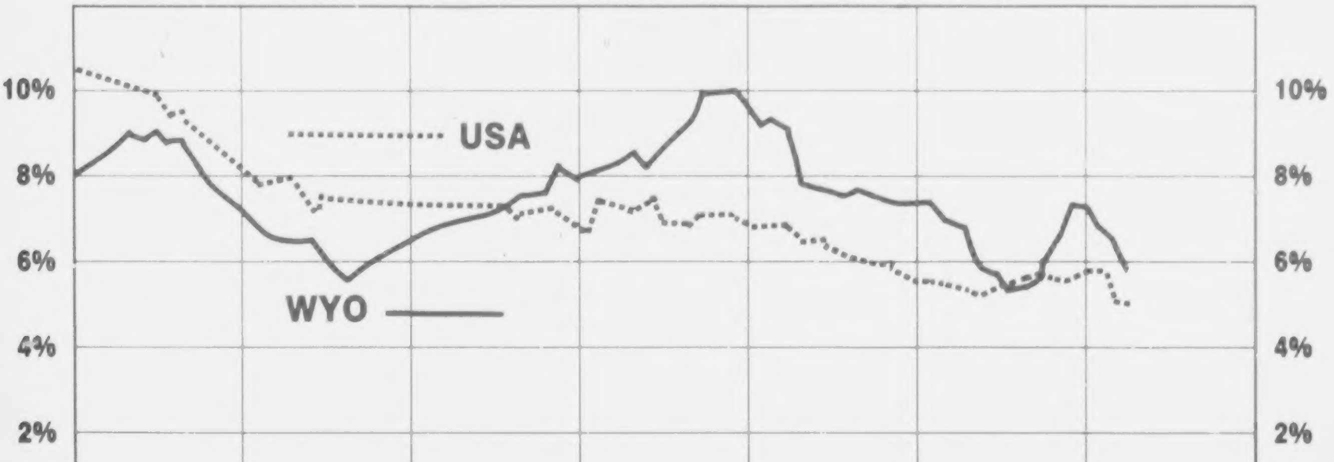
In March both the number of the unemployed and the civilian worker unemployment rate edged downward after seasonal adjustment, to 6.1 million and 5.0 percent, respectively. Over the past year, the unemployment rate has fallen six-tenths of a percentage point, and the number of unemployed has declined by 700,000.

National job growth continued in March as civilian employment increased annually by 3.0 million workers to a level of 116 million, up 2.6 percent.

SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES CONTINUE TO FUEL THE U.S. ECONOMY

In March most of the annual worker gain occurred in services (900,000), trade (400,000), government (317,000), and other so called service-producing industries. All other major industries were up except mining, down 10,000 workers over the year in a continuing slump.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, WYOMING AND THE U.S. (S.A.)



WYOMING EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION, Research & Analysis Section

Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

WYOMING UNEMPLOYMENT DROPS TO 7.1 PERCENT IN MARCH

Statewide unemployment dropped almost a full percentage point in March, to 7.1 percent, 16,100 unemployed as compared to 8.0 percent in both January and February and 7.4 percent a year ago. Seasonally adjusted Wyoming unemployment, at 5.9 percent in March, continued well above the national average of 5.0 percent but was down from the February statewide rate of 6.4 percent. U.S. unemployment hit a 14 year low in March.

In February, the latest data available for all the states, Wyoming ranked sixth highest in seasonally unadjusted unemployment, at 8.0 percent. Louisiana ranked first with 11.7 percent and New Hampshire was at the bottom at 2.8 percent. Wyoming was the highest in the Rocky Mountain region.

WYOMING LABOR FORCE CONTINUES BELOW YEAR AGO LEVEL

The March, Wyoming civilian labor force stood at 225,500, down 1.7 percent from the year ago total of 229,400. Total employment, workers, at over 209,400 for March was about the same as in February and was down 1.4 percent from the 212,400 registered a year ago.

Through March of 1989, the number of workers in the state has averaged about one percent less than 1988, the same trend in 1988 as compared to 1987.

TRADE AND SERVICES REGISTERED SUBSTANTIAL ANNUAL GROWTH

On the bright side of the Wyoming economy, trade and services had notable annual employment gains of 1,700 and 1,100 workers. Smaller annual gains were noted in the goods-producing industries of construction, manufacturing and mining. This follows the national trend of employment growth being concentrated in the lower paying service-producing industries.

LABOR FORCE DECLINES NOTED IN MOST AREAS OF STATE

In March most (16) of the 23 counties in the state indicated annual labor force declines as did the state as a whole. Teton and Albany counties continued with the lowest unemployment at 2.9 and 4.0 percent. Lincoln County recorded the only double digit unemployment in March at 10.5 percent.

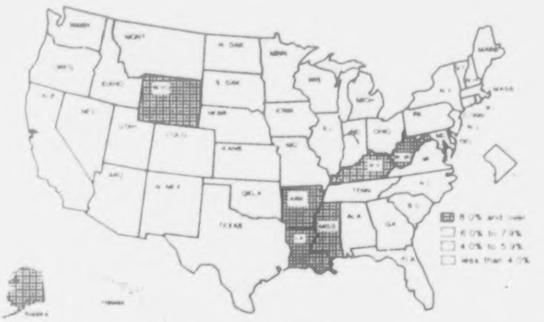
Laramie County had the largest labor force in the state, at 34,800 in March. Natrona County came in second at 30,400. Compare this to March, 1981 when the tables were turned and the Casper area labor force at 40,200 overshadowed the Cheyenne area which registered 32,100.

THE JACKSON AREA, A POCKET OF PROSPERITY

The March unemployment rate, at 2.9 percent, in Teton County was an all-time record low for the month. In addition, the 3.5 percent annual average rate for last year, 1988, was a record low for any year in the Jackson area. Employment growth since 1982, the peak of the energy boom in Wyoming, has been an astounding 50 percent in Teton County. This compares to a statewide worker loss of 10 percent and a Casper area worker loss of about 30 percent.

On the downside, however, Teton County ranks 22nd among the counties with an average weekly wage (3rd Quarter 1988) of $251. This compares with $354 for a statewide average and $484 for Campbell County.

Unemployment Rates by State, February 1989



WYOMING'S PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME

In April, the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis released per capita personal income data for Wyoming for 1988. Annual per capita income for Wyoming in 1988 was $13,718. This was a 7.6 percent increase over 1987. However, Wyoming's figure was $2,726 short of the national average of $16,444. In 1988, the increase in per capita income reverses a seven year trend of declining values relative to the national average.

The 1988 per capita income of $13,718 was 83 percent of the national average. Last year, Wyoming's per capita income of $12,719 represented 82 percent of the national average. In 1980 the state's per capita income was 114 percent of the national average and since that time, except for 1988, demonstrated a decline relative to the nation.

When compared to other states, Wyoming ranked 36th in 1988. Connecticut had the highest per capita income with $22,761, while Mississippi ranked 51st with $10,992. During the early 1980's Wyoming consistently ranked in the top ten in the nation.

In 1988, per capita personal income in the Rocky Mountain region (includes Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho and Utah) was $14,282 - 13 percent below the national average. Per capita personal income was below the national average in each Rocky Mountain state except Colorado.

Per capita income is computed by dividing the total personal income by the resident population of an area as of July 1. This measure of income serves as an indicator of the quality of consumer markets and the economic well-being of the residents of an area. This measure can vary and should be used with caution.

SWEETWATER, WYOMING
1976-1986

Sweetwater County's 1986 population of 47,000 ranked third in the state.

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME

In 1986, Sweetwater had a per capita personal income (PCPI) of $12,966. This PCPI ranked eighth in the state, and was 102 percent of the state average ($12,774) and 89 percent of the national average ($14,639). In 1976, Sweetwater's PCPI of $8,233 ranked fourth in the state. The average annual growth rate of PCPI over the past ten years was 4.6 percent, less than the state average (6.3 percent) and less than the national average (8.2 percent).

TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME

In 1986, Sweetwater had a total personal income (TPI) of $609,592*. This TPI ranked third in the state and accounted for 9.4 percent of the state total. In 1976, Sweetwater's TPI of $266,818* ranked third in the state. The average annual growth rate of TPI over the past ten years was 8.6 percent, less than the state average (9.0 percent) and less than the national average (9.3 percent).

EARNINGS BY INDUSTRY

Earnings of persons employed in Sweetwater increased from $260,300* in 1976 to $550,357* in 1986, an average annual growth rate of 7.8 percent. The largest industries in 1986 were mining, which accounted for 36.9 percent of earnings; transportation and public utilities, 13.5 percent; and state and local government, 12.1 percent. In 1976, the largest industries were mining, with 36.1 percent of earnings; construction, 24.2 percent; and transportation and public utilities, 9.2 percent. Of the industries that accounted for at least five percent of earnings in 1986, the slowest growing from 1976 to 1986 was construction (11.2 percent of earnings in 1986), which declined at an average annual rate of 0.2 percent; the fastest was state and local government, which increased at an average annual rate of 13.4 percent.

TETON, WYOMING
1976-1986

Teton County's 1986 population of 10,800 ranked 15th in the state.

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME

In 1986, Teton had a per capita personal income (PCPI) of $18,771. This PCPI ranked first in the state, and was 147 percent of the state average ($12,774) and 128 percent of the national average ($14,639). In 1976, Teton's PCPI of $9,142 ranked first in the state. The average annual growth rate of PCPI over the past ten years was 7.5 percent, more than the state average (6.3 percent) and less than the national average (8.2 percent).

TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME

In 1986, Teton had a total personal income (TPI) of $202,670*. This TPI ranked 12th in the state and accounted for 3.1 percent of the state total. In 1976, Teton's TPI of $69,833* ranked tenth in the state. The average annual growth rate of TPI over the past ten years was 11.2 percent, more than the state average (9.0 percent) and more than the national average (9.3 percent).

EARNINGS BY INDUSTRY

Earnings of persons employed in Teton increased from $52,829* in 1976 to $144,184* in 1986, an average annual growth rate of 10.6 percent. The largest industries in 1986 were services, which accounted for 35.8 percent of earnings; retail trade, 16.6 percent and, construction, 13.7 percent. In 1976, the largest industries were services, with 31.3 percent of earnings; retail trade, 20.0 percent; and construction, 15.1 percent. Of the industries that accounted for at least five percent of earnings in 1986, the slowest growing from 1976 to 1986 was Federal civilian employment (5.5 percent of earnings in 1986), which increased at an average annual rate of 6.8 percent; the fastest was state and local government, (10.1 percent of earnings in 1986),which increased at an average annual rate of 13.0 percent.

*All income estimates with the exception of PCPI are in thousands of dollars.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - (1982-1984 = 100)
ALL URBAN

	ALL ITEMS	FOOD & BEVERAGE	HOUSING	ENTER-TAINMENT	APPAREL & UPKEEP	TRANSP.	MEDICAL
March 1989	122.3	123.3	121.5	124.7	119.3	111.9	146.1
Annual % Change	5.0	6.3	3.8	4.8	4.4	5.1	7.2

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 1

WYOMING ECONOMIC INDICATORS

ITEM	MAR 1989[1]	FEB 1989[1]	MAR 1988[2]	Percent change From	
				A Month Ago	A Year Ago
WYOMING EMPLOYMENT DATA					
Total Civilian Labor Force	225,539	226,802	229,387	- 0.6%	- 1.7%
Unemployment	16,098	18,051	16,939	-10.8%	- 5.0%
Employed Labor Force	209,441	208,751	212,448	0.3%	- 1.4%
a. Covered Employment (Under Wyo. UI Law)[3]	165,600	164,800	164,876	0.5%	0.4%
b. Agriculture[3]	10,386	10,687	10,782	- 2.8%	- 3.7%
Total Unemployment Rate (Wyo.) Seas. Adj.*	7.1% 5.9%*	8.0% 6.4%*	7.4% 6.1%*	XXX	XXX
Total Unemployment Rate (U.S.) Seas. Adj.*	5.2% 5.0%*	5.6% 5.1%*	6.2% 5.7%*	XXX	XXX
Insured Unemployment Rate (Wyo.)[4]	3.4%	3.7%	3.7%	XXX	XXX
HOURS & EARNINGS					
Mining (Production Workers):					
Average Weekly Earnings	$ 749.94	$ 641.13	$ 616.25	17.0%	21.7%
Average Weekly Hours	54.7	42.6	42.5	28.4%	28.7%
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 13.71	$ 15.05	$ 14.50	- 8.9%	- 5.4%
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
Claims Filed in Local Offices	26,799	28,651	30,864	- 6.5%	-13.2%
a. Initial	2,804	3,176	3,030	-11.7%	- 7.5%
Weeks Compensated	23,260	22,309	27,405	4.3%	-15.1%
Total Amount Benefits Paid	$ 3,668,019	$ 3,542,951	$ 4,246,824	3.5%	-13.6%
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$ 157.07	$ 157.95	$ 154.62	- 0.6%	1.6%
EMPLOYMENT SERVICE					
New Applications Received During Month	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	XXX	XXX
Non-Ag. Openings Received	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	XXX	XXX
Non-Ag. Placements	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	XXX	XXX
UNITED STATES DATA					
HOURS & EARNINGS					
Mining (Production Workers):					
Average Weekly Earnings	$ 550.20	$ 552.24	$ 527.52	- 0.4%	4.3%
Average Weekly Hours	42.0	41.9	41.9	0.2%	0.2%
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 13.10	$ 13.18	$ 12.59	- 0.6%	4.1%
PRICE INDEXES					
Consumer Price Index 1982-84 = 100	122.3	121.6	116.5	0.6%	5.0%
Producer Prices, All Commodities 1982-84 = 100	111.5	110.8	104.9	0.6%	6.3%
Food and Beverage 1982-84 = 100	123.3	122.7	116.0	0.5%	6.3%

[1] Preliminary. [2] Final. [3] Not Benchmarked to the Current Population Survey. [4] Rate does not include claimants receiving benefits under extended benefit provisions.

Source: Wyoming Employment Security Commission and Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 2

WYOMING
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE & UNEMPLOYMENT

(Prepared in Cooperation with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

COUNTY	LABOR FORCE					UNEMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	MAR 1989	FEB 1988	MAR 1988	%CHANGE FEB-MAR	%CHANGE MAR-MAR	MAR 1989	FEB 1989	MAR 1988	MAR 1989	FEB 1989	MAR 1988
Statewide	225,539	226,802	229,387	- 0.6	- 1.7	16,098	18,051	16,939	7.1	8.0	7.4
Statewide Seasonally adjusted									5.9	6.4	6.1
Albany	14,323	14,419	15,396	- 0.7	- 7.0	577	698	661	4.0	4.8	4.3
Big Horn	5,050	5,063	4,871	- 0.3	3.7	422	553	499	8.4	10.9	10.2
Campbell	14,925	14,791	15,374	0.9	- 2.9	1,368	1,412	1,152	9.2	9.5	7.5
Carbon	7,010	7,071	7,561	- 0.9	- 7.3	586	711	695	8.4	10.1	9.2
Converse	5,444	5,484	5,571	- 0.7	- 2.3	462	570	490	8.5	10.4	8.8
Crook	2,715	2,760	2,855	- 1.6	- 4.9	233	241	259	8.6	8.7	9.1
Fremont	16,165	16,327	15,847	- 1.6	2.0	1,548	1,854	1,448	9.6	11.4	9.1
Goshen	5,733	5,753	6,062	- 1.0	- 5.4	346	409	532	6.0	7.1	8.8
Hot Springs	2,723	2,723	2,895	- 0.3	- 5.9	116	142	168	4.3	5.2	5.8
Johnson	3,281	3,424	3,296	0.0	- 0.5	217	276	246	6.6	8.1	7.5
Laramie	34,849	35,352	35,586	- 4.2	- 2.1	2,121	2,250	2,044	6.1	6.4	5.7
Lincoln	5,330	5,333	5,754	- 1.4	- 7.4	561	603	609	10.5	11.3	10.6
Natrona	30,360	30,646	30,518	- 0.1	- 0.5	2,220	2,454	2,355	7.3	8.0	7.7
Niobrara	1,212	1,230	1,471	- 1.5	-17.6	81	85	127	6.7	6.9	8.6
Park	12,384	12,561	12,242	- 1.4	1.2	759	933	802	6.1	7.4	6.6
Platte	4,493	4,495	4,295	0.0	4.6	286	322	363	6.4	7.2	8.5
Sheridan	12,901	12,877	12,169	0.2	6.0	732	796	802	5.7	6.2	6.6
Sublette	2,426	2,392	2,596	1.4	- 6.5	194	215	258	8.0	9.0	9.9
Sweetwater	18,478	18,283	19,126	1.1	- 3.4	1,498	1,564	1,630	8.1	8.6	8.5
Teton	9,270	9,268	8,805	0.0	5.3	272	298	314	2.9	3.2	3.6
Uinta	9,013	9,039	9,379	- 0.3	- 3.9	861	973	875	9.6	10.8	9.3
Washakie	4,123	4,153	4,386	- 0.7	- 6.0	348	405	381	8.4	9.8	8.7
Weston	3,333	3,361	3,330	- 0.8	0.1	289	289	226	8.7	8.6	6.8
United States									5.2	5.6	5.9
United States Seasonally adjusted									5.0	5.1	5.6

***The data contained in this table includes updated procedures mandated by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. In addition The 1985 data has been benchmarked to the Current Population Survey as conducted in Wyoming.**

Table 3

NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN WYOMING [1]

(Prepared in Cooperation with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT (In thousands)			% Change in Total Emp.	
	MAR 1989[2]	FEB 1989[3]	MAR 1988	FEB 1989	MAR 1988
	Total	Total	Total	to MAR 1989	to MAR 1989
WYOMING NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT					
Total Non-Farm Wage & Salary Employment	178.7	176.2	177.9	1.4%	0.5%
Manufacturing	9.1	8.9	8.3	2.3%	9.6%
Durable Goods	4.1	4.0	3.7	2.5%	10.8%
Nondurable Goods	5.0	4.9	4.6	2.0%	8.7%
Petroleum & Coal Products	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.0%	0.0%
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	169.6	167.3	169.6	1.4%	0.0%
Mining	17.9	17.9	17.7	0.0%	1.1%
Contract Construction	9.0	8.1	8.1	11.1%	11.1%
Transportation & Public Utilities	13.5	13.5	13.2	0.0%	2.3%
Railroad Transportation	1.9	1.9	1.9	0.0%	0.0%
Transportation except Railroads	5.8	5.8	5.5	0.0%	5.5%
Comm., Elect., Gas & Sani. Serv.	5.8	5.8	5.8	0.0%	0.0%
Wholesale & Retail Trade	41.2	40.6	39.5	1.5%	4.3%
Wholesale Trade	6.9	6.8	6.8	1.5%	1.5%
Retail Trade	34.3	33.8	32.7	1.5%	4.9%
Food Stores	5.1	5.1	4.8	0.0%	6.3%
Automotive Dealers & Serv. Stat.	5.6	5.5	5.4	1.8%	3.7%
Eating & Drinking Places	12.7	12.4	12.2	2.4%	4.1%
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	7.3	7.2	7.2	1.4%	1.4%
Services	32.1	31.8	31.0	0.9%	3.6%
Personal Services	1.9	1.8	1.8	5.6%	5.6%
Medical & Other Health Services	6.9	6.9	6.9	0.0%	0.0%
Government	48.6	48.2	52.9	0.8%	- 8.1%
Federal Government	7.9	7.9	7.1	0.0%	11.3%
State & Local Government	40.7	40.3	45.8	1.0%	-11.1%
State Government	14.2	14.0	13.5	1.4%	5.2%
Local Government	26.5	26.3	32.3	0.8%	-18.0%

(See Footnotes at End of Table)

NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN WYOMING[1]

Table 3 (Cont'd)

(Publication of Cheyenne data is not sanctioned by the Bureau of Labor Statistics)

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT (In thousands)			% Change in Total Emp.	
	MAR 1989[2] Total	FEB 1989[3] Total	MAR 1988 Total	FEB 1989 to MAR 1989	MAR 1988 to MAR 1989
CASPER (Natrona County)					
TOTAL NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	26.9	26.9	26.5	0.0%	1.5%
Manufacturing	1.4	1.4	1.3	0.0%	7.7%
Nondurable Goods	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0%	0.0%
Petroleum & Coal Products	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.0%	-25.0%
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	25.5	25.5	25.2	0.0%	1.2%
Mining	2.6	2.6	2.6	0.0%	0.0%
Oil & Gas Extraction	2.4	2.4	2.4	0.0%	0.0%
Other Mining, Quarrying, etc.	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0%	0.0%
Contract Construction	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.0%	0.0%
Transportation & Public Utilities	1.8	1.8	1.7	0.0%	5.9%
Wholesale & Retail Trade	7.6	7.6	7.5	0.0%	1.3%
Wholesale Trade	2.1	2.1	2.1	0.0%	0.0%
Retail Trade	5.5	5.5	5.4	0.0%	1.9%
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1.3	1.3	1.4	0.0%	- 7.1%
Services	5.7	5.7	5.6	0.0%	1.8%
Government	5.1	5.1	5.0	0.0%	2.0%
Federal Government	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.0%	16.7%
State & Local Government	4.4	4.4	4.4	0.0%	0.0%
CHEYENNE (Laramie County)					
TOTAL NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	29.9	29.9	29.6	0.0%	1.0%
Manufacturing	1.3	1.3	1.2	0.0%	8.3%
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	28.6	28.6	28.4	0.0%	0.7%
Contract Construction	1.4	1.3	1.3	7.7%	7.7%
Transportation & Public Utilities	3.0	3.0	2.8	0.0%	7.1%
Wholesale & Retail Trade	6.8	6.8	6.8	0.0%	0.0%
Wholesale Trade	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0%	0.0%
Retail Trade	6.0	6.0	6.0	0.0%	0.0%
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1.8	1.8	1.8	0.0%	5.3%
Services	5.4	5.5	5.5	- 1.8%	- 1.8%
Government	10.2	10.2	10.1	0.0%	1.0%
Federal Government	2.7	2.7	2.7	0.0%	0.0%
State & Local Government	7.5	7.5	7.4	0.0%	1.4%

[1] Estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary workers in non-ag establishments who worked or received pay during the week which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employeds, domestic servants and personnel of the armed forces are excluded. [2] Subject to revision. [3] Revised figures.

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WYOMING LABOR FORCE TRENDS

The *Wyoming Labor Force Trends* is published monthly by the Research and Analysis Section of the Wyoming Employment Security Commission.

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Bill Davis, Chief, Research and Analysis
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Please send comments, questions or address changes to Wyoming Employment Security Commission, Research and Analysis Section, P.O. Box 2760, Casper, WY 82602, Ph. (307) 235-3643.

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WYOMING
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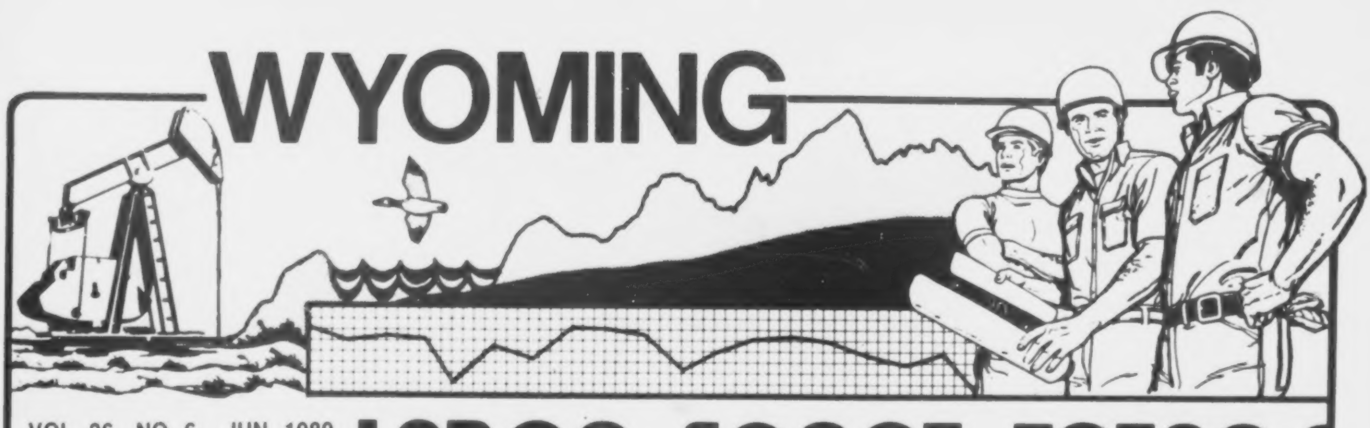


WYOMING LABOR FORCE TRENDS

VOL. 26 NO. 6 JUN. 1989

TREND SETTERS

WYOMING	**Mar '89**	**Apr '89**
Labor Force	225,269	222,718
Employment	209,177	209,498
Unemployment	16,092	13,220
Rate (Raw)	7.1	5.9
Rate (S.A.)	5.9	5.5
Mining Hourly Wage	$13.97	$14.49
Avg. Weekly Hours, Mining	41.9	44.7
USA		
Rate (S.A.)	5.0	5.3
Mining Hourly Wage	$13.09	$13.05
Avg. Weekly Hours, Mining	41.9	43.0
Consumer Price Index		
All Urban (1982-1984 = 100)		
U.S. City Avg.	122.3	123.1
Year Change (U.S.)	+5.0	+5.1

S.A.-Seasonally Adjusted

IN THIS ISSUE:

- Wyoming Counties - A Ten Year Look
- Wyoming Unemployment Ranking Drops

NATIONAL UNEMPLOYMENT UP TO 5.3 PERCENT IN APRIL

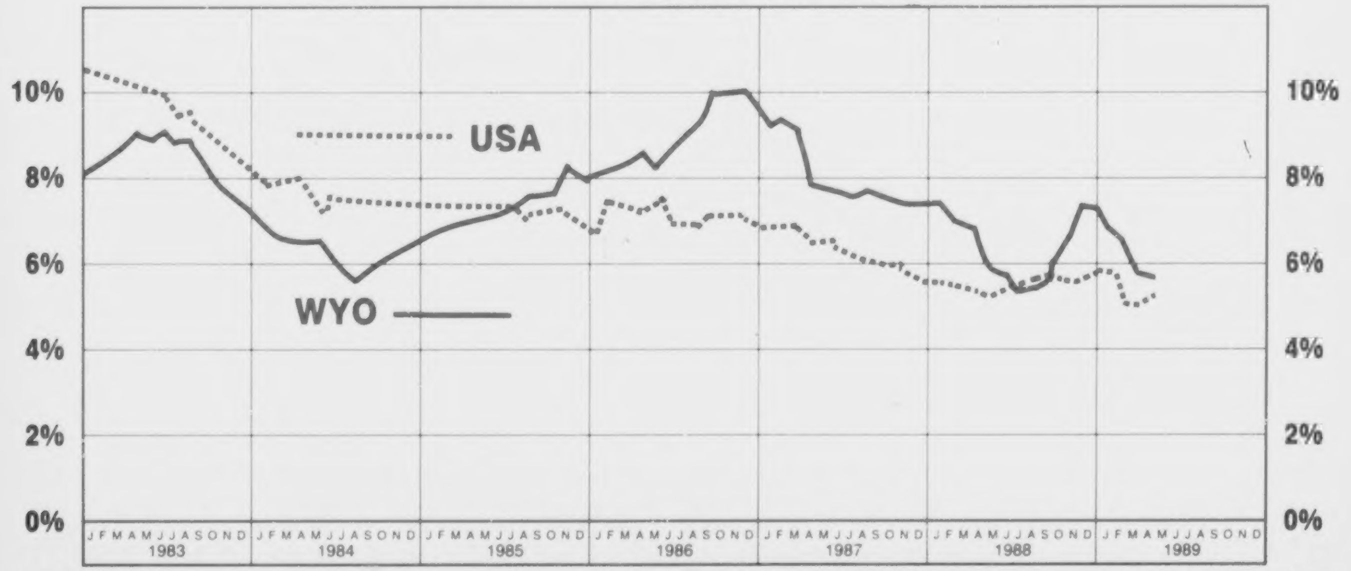
In April both the number of the unemployed and the civilian worker unemployment rate increased, after seasonal adjustment, offsetting much of the improvement that had occurred in February and March. The number of unemployed, at 6.5 million, increased by 420,000 over the month, and the adjusted civilian worker unemployment rate rose by 0.3 of a percentage point to 5.3 percent. The increase returned both figures to the levels that prevailed during the last quarter of 1988. Annual average unemployment for the nation stood at 5.5 percent in 1988, down from 6.2 percent in 1987.

National job growth continued in April, as civilian employment increased annually by 2.5 million workers to a level of 117.1 million, up 2.1 percent.

NATIONAL ECONOMY CONTINUES JOB EXPANSION

In April most of the annual national worker gain occurred in services (1.3 million), trade (902,000), manufacturing (316,000), and government (298,000). With the ex-

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, WYOMING AND THE U.S. (S.A.)



WYOMING EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION, Research & Analysis Section
Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

ception of manufacturing, these are all so-called service-producing industries. All other major industries were up except mining, down 9,000 workers annually in a continuing slump.

WYOMING UNEMPLOYMENT DROPS DRAMATICALLY IN APRIL

Wyoming's unemployment rate continued to drop dramatically in April, for the second consecutive month, to 5.9 percent, the lowest rate for April since 1982. Seasonally adjusted Wyoming unemployment, at 5.5 percent in April, compared favorably with the U. S. rate of 5.3 percent, and was down from the month ago rate of 5.9 percent and the year-ago rate of 5.7 percent. The U.S. adjusted rate was at a 14 year low in March at 5.0 percent.

In March, the latest data available for the states, Wyoming ranked ninth highest in seasonally unadjusted unemployment at 7.1 percent. Louisiana ranked first with 9.6 percent, and New Hampshire continued at the bottom at 2.7 percent. In the Rocky Mountain region Colorado and Montana, at 7.3 and 7.7 percent, had slightly higher unemployment than Wyoming in March.

ANNUAL LABOR FORCE LOSSES CONTINUE IN MOST WYOMING COUNTIES

The April Wyoming Civilian Labor Force, at 222,700, continued down from the year ago total of 230,200. Total employment, jobholders, at 209,500 was at about the March level of 209,200, but continued below the year-ago count of 215,900, a 3.0 percent decline. Only four Wyoming counties indicated a larger labor force in April than a year ago. The remaining 19 were plagued by annual labor force losses.

TRADE AND SERVICES REGISTER NOTABLE ANNUAL GROWTH

On the bright side of the Wyoming economy, trade and services had notable annual employment gains of 1,000 and 1,100 workers. Smaller annual gains were noted in the goods-producing industries of construction and manufacturing. Transportation & Public utilities was up 300 workers over the year, and Finance, Insurance & Real Estate remained unchanged. The remaining industries of mining and government indicated annual employment losses.

Wyoming appears to be following the national trend of employment growth being concentrated in the lower paying service-producing industries.

COUNTY HIGHLIGHTS

Niobrara, Albany, and Teton counties recorded the state's lowest unemployment rates at 3.3, 3.7, and 4.0 percent in April. Natrona County had the largest number of unemployed, about 1,890, with Laramie County close behind at over 1,710, with unemployment rates of 6.3 and 5.0 percent. Lincoln and Uinta counties continued with the highest rates of 9.2 and 9.0 percent.

WYOMING ANNUAL AVERAGE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE RANKING DROPS

Wyoming's all-states annual average unemployment rate ranking declined eight places in 1988 when compared to 1987. For 1987 Wyoming had an unemployment rate of 8.6 percent, and ranked seventh. For 1988 the annual average rate declined to 6.3 percent, and after comparing that rate to other states in the U. S., Wyoming ranked 15th.

Wyoming's 1988 annual average rate of 6.3 percent was lower than its neighbors - Colorado (6.4 percent), and Montana (6.8 percent). However, the state had a higher rate than Idaho (5.8 percent), Utah (4.9 percent), South Dakota (3.9 percent), and Nebraska (3.6 percent).

Louisiana had the highest 1988 annual average unemployment rate, 10.9 percent. The lowest rate was secured by New Hampshire with only 2.4 percent of its labor force looking for work.

STATE UNEMPLOYMENT RATES ANNUAL AVERAGES 1987 AND 1988

1988 Rank	State	1988 Rate	1987 Rate	1987 Rank
1	Louisiana	10.9	12.0	1
2	West Virginia	9.9	10.8	2
3	Alaska	9.3	10.8	3
4	Mississippi	8.4	10.2	4
5	Kentucky	7.9	8.8	6
6	New Mexico	7.8	8.9	5
7	Arkansas	7.7	8.1	10
8	Michigan	7.6	8.2	9
9	Texas	7.3	8.4	8
10	Alabama	7.2	7.8	12
11	Illinois	6.8	7.4	15
11	Montana	6.8	7.4	15
13	Oklahoma	6.7	7.4	15
14	Colorado	6.4	7.7	13
15	Arizona	6.3	6.2	25
15	**Wyoming**	**6.3**	**8.6**	**7**
17	Washington	6.2	7.6	14
18	Ohio	6.0	7.0	18
19	Georgia	5.8	5.5	31
19	Idaho	5.8	8.0	11
19	Oregon	5.8	6.2	25
19	Tennessee	5.8	6.6	19
23	Missouri	5.7	6.3	22
24	California	5.3	5.8	28
24	Indiana	5.3	6.4	20
26	Nevada	5.2	6.3	22
27	Pennsylvania	5.1	5.7	29
28	District of Columbia	5.0	6.3	22
28	Florida	5.0	5.3	34
30	Utah	4.9	6.4	20
31	Kansas	4.8	4.9	36
31	North Dakota	4.8	5.2	35
33	Iowa	4.5	5.5	31
33	Maryland	4.5	4.2	41
33	South Carolina	4.5	5.6	30
36	Wisconsin	4.3	6.1	27
37	New York	4.2	4.9	36
38	Minnesota	4.0	5.4	33
39	South Dakota	3.9	4.2	41
39	Virginia	3.9	4.2	41
41	Maine	3.8	4.4	40
41	New Jersey	3.8	4.0	44
43	Nebraska	3.6	4.9	36
43	North Carolina	3.6	4.5	39
45	Massachusetts	3.3	3.2	49
46	Delaware	3.2	3.2	49
46	Hawaii	3.2	3.8	45
48	Rhode Island	3.1	3.8	45
49	Connecticut	3.0	3.3	48
50	Vermont	2.8	3.6	47
51	New Hampshire	2.4	2.5	51

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, ***Employment and Earnings, May, 1989.***

UINTA, WYOMING
1976-1986

Uinta County's 1986 population of 47,000 ranked third in the state.

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME

In 1986 Uinta had a per capita personal income (PCPI) of $10,847. This PCPI ranked 20th in the state, and was 85 percent of the state average ($12,774) and 74 percent of the national average ($14,639). In 1976, Uinta's PCPI of $5,291 ranked 22nd in the state. The average annual growth rate of PCPI over the past ten years was 7.4 percent, more than the state average (6.3 percent) and less than the national average (8.2 percent).

TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME

In 1986 Uinta had a total personal income (TPI) of $230,972*. This TPI ranked 11th in the state and accounted for 3.6 percent of the state total. In 1976, Uinta's TPI of $52,234* ranked third in the state. The average annual growth rate of TPI over the past ten years was 16.0 percent, more than the state average (9.0 percent) and more than the national average (9.3 percent).

EARNINGS BY INDUSTRY

Earnings of persons employed in Uinta increased from $36,188* in 1976 to $182,083 in 1986, an average annual growth rate of 17.1 percent. The largest industries in 1986 were state and local government, which accounted for 20.8 percent of earnings; mining, 20.5 percent, and services, 14.2 percent. In 1976, the largest industries were state and local government, with 23.4 percent of earnings; retail trade, 19.9 percent; and services, 13.4 percent. Of the industries that accounted for at least 5 percent of earnings in 1986, the slowest growing from 1976 to 1986 was retail trade (10.5 percent of earnings in 1986), which increased at an average annual rate of 10.2 percent; the fastest was mining, which increased at an average annual rate of 36.7 percent.

WASHAKIE, WYOMING
1976-1986

Washakie County's 1986 population of 10,800 ranked 15th in the state.

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME

In 1986 Washakie had a per capita personal income (PCPI) of $11,157. This PCPI ranked 18th in the state, and was 87 percent of the state average ($12,774) and 76 percent of the national average ($14,639). In 1976, Washakie's PCPI of $6,003 ranked 15th in the state. The average annual growth rate of PCPI over the past ten years was 6.4 percent, more than the state average (6.3 percent) and less than the national average (8.2 percent).

TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME

In 1986 Washakie had a total personal income (TPI) of $111,345*. This TPI ranked 16th in the state and accounted for 1.7 percent of the state total. In 1976, Washakie's TPI of $50,216 ranked 16th in the state. The average annual growth rate of TPI over the past ten years was 8.3 percent, less than the state average (9.0 percent) and less than the national average (9.3 percent).

EARNINGS BY INDUSTRY

Earnings of persons employed in Washakie increased from $40,208* in 1976 to $76,424* in 1986, an average annual growth rate of 6.6 percent. The largest industries in 1986 were state and local government, which accounted for 16.6 percent of earnings; services, 15.5 percent; non-durable goods manufacturing, 11.9 percent; and, transportation and public utilities, 9.7 percent. In 1976 the largest industries were services, with 16.0 percent of earnings; retail trade, 11.9 percent; non-durable goods manufacturing, 11.8 percent; and state and local government, 11.4 percent. Of the industries that accounted for at least 5 percent of earnings in 1986, the slowest growing from 1976 to 1986 was retail trade (8.8 percent of earnings in 1986), which increased at an average annual rate of 3.4 percent; the fastest was durable goods manufacturing (6.9 percent of earnings in 1986), which increased at an average annual rate of 27.7 percent.

*All income estimates with the exception of PCPI are in thousands of dollars.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - (1982-1984 = 100)
ALL URBAN

	ALL ITEMS	FOOD & BEVERAGE	HOUSING	ENTER-TAINMENT	APPAREL & UPKEEP	TRANSP.	MEDICAL
April 1989	123.1	124.0	121.6	125.4	120.9	114.6	146.8
Annual % Change	5.1	6.3	3.7	4.8	3.3	6.9	7.2

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 1

WYOMING ECONOMIC INDICATORS

ITEM	APR 1989[1]	MAR 1989[1]	APR 1988[2]	Percent change From A Month Ago	Percent change From A Year Ago
WYOMING EMPLOYMENT DATA					
Total Civilian Labor Force	222,718	225,269	230,197	- 1.1%	- 3.2%
Unemployment	13,220	16,092	14,301	-17.8%	- 7.6%
Employed Labor Force	209,498	209,177	215,896	0.2%	- 3.0%
a. Covered Employment (Under Wyo. UI Law)[1]	169,400	165,600	169,424	2.3%	0.0%
b. Agriculture[1]	13,675	10,386	13,437	31.7%	1.8%
Total Unemployment Rate (Wyo.) Seas. Adj.[3]	5.9% 5.5%[3]	7.1% 5.9%[3]	6.2% 5.7%[3]	XXX	XXX
Total Unemployment Rate (U.S.) Seas. Adj.[3]	5.1% 5.3%[3]	5.2% 5.0%[3]	5.3% 5.5%[3]	XXX	XXX
Insured Unemployment Rate (Wyo.)[4]	2.6%	3.4%	3.0%	XXX	XXX
HOURS & EARNINGS					
Mining (Production Workers):					
Average Weekly Earnings	$ 647.70	$ 585.34	$ 652.39	10.7%	- 0.7%
Average Weekly Hours	44.7	41.9	44.2	6.7%	1.1%
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 14.49	$ 13.97	$ 14.76	3.7%	- 1.8%
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
Claims Filed in Local Offices	20,428	26,799	23,247	-23.8%	-12.1%
a. Initial	2,355	2,804	2,785	-16.0%	-15.4%
Weeks Compensated	15,880	23,260	18,318	-31.7%	-13.3%
Total Amount Benefits Paid	$ 2,491,024	$ 3,668,019	$ 2,795,259	-32.1%	-10.9%
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$ 156.21	$ 157.07	$ 152.28	- 0.5%	2.6%
EMPLOYMENT SERVICE					
New Applications Received During Month	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	XXX	XXX
Non-Ag. Openings Received	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	XXX	XXX
Non-Ag. Placements	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	XXX	XXX
UNITED STATES DATA					
HOURS & EARNINGS					
Mining (Production Workers):					
Average Weekly Earnings	$ 561.15	$ 548.47	$ 539.25	2.3%	4.1%
Average Weekly Hours	43.0	41.9	42.8	2.6%	0.5%
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 13.05	$ 13.09	$ 12.60	- 0.3%	3.6%
PRICE INDEXES					
Consumer Price Index 1982-84 = 100	123.1	122.3	117.1	0.7%	5.1%
Producer Prices, All Commodities 1982-84 = 100	112.3	111.5	105.8	0.7%	6.1%
Food and Beverage 1982-84 = 100	124.0	123.3	116.7	0.6%	6.3%

[1] Preliminary. [2] Final. [3] Not Benchmarked to the Current Population Survey. [4] Rate does not include claimants receiving benefits under extended benefit provisions.

Source: Wyoming Employment Security Commission and Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 2

WYOMING
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE & UNEMPLOYMENT

(Prepared in Cooperation with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

COUNTY	LABOR FORCE					UNEMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	APR 1989	MAR 1989	APR 1988	%CHANGE MAR-APR	%CHANGE APR-APR	APR 1989	MAR 1989	APR 1988	APR 1989	MAR 1989	APR 1988
Statewide	222,718	225,269	230,197	- 1.1	- 3.2	13,220	16,092	14,301	5.9	7.1	6.2
Statewide Seasonally adjusted									5.5	5.9	5.7
Albany	14,395	14,287	15,650	0.8	- 8.0	531	577	571	3.7	4.0	3.6
Big Horn	5,171	5,039	5,001	2.6	3.4	341	420	408	6.6	8.3	8.2
Campbell	14,558	14,877	15,286	- 2.1	- 4.8	1,129	1,365	963	7.8	9.2	6.3
Carbon	6,762	6,999	7,458	- 3.4	- 9.3	445	586	609	6.6	8.4	8.2
Converse	5,337	5,431	5,586	- 1.7	- 4.5	347	463	426	6.5	8.5	7.6
Crook	2,775	2,709	2,917	2.4	- 4.9	167	233	183	6.0	8.6	6.3
Fremont	15,735	16,131	15,866	- 2.5	- 0.8	1,127	1,547	1,304	7.2	9.6	8.2
Goshen	5,968	5,722	6,297	4.3	- 5.2	290	346	431	4.9	6.0	6.8
Hot Springs	2,794	2,715	3,018	2.9	- 7.4	118	117	130	4.2	4.3	4.3
Johnson	3,413	3,275	3,450	4.2	- 1.1	152	217	192	4.5	6.6	5.6
Laramie	34,001	34,841	35,597	- 2.4	- 4.5	1,712	2,124	1,684	5.0	6.1	4.7
Lincoln	5,412	5,322	5,803	1.7	- 6.7	499	561	453	9.2	10.5	7.8
Natrona	29,734	30,463	30,257	- 2.4	- 1.7	1,888	2,223	1,921	6.3	7.3	6.3
Niobrara	1,263	1,211	1,537	4.3	-17.8	42	81	91	3.3	6.7	5.9
Park	12,447	12,363	12,519	0.7	- 0.6	592	761	732	4.8	6.2	5.8
Platte	4,679	4,484	4,450	4.3	5.1	251	284	269	5.4	6.3	6.0
Sheridan	12,957	12,882	12,387	0.6	4.6	568	731	628	4.4	5.7	5.1
Sublette	2,423	2,421	2,582	0.1	- 6.2	164	191	201	6.8	7.9	7.8
Sweetwater	17,930	18,422	18,916	- 2.7	- 5.2	1,252	1,495	1,392	7.0	8.1	7.4
Teton	8,887	9,242	8,689	- 3.8	2.3	353	270	456	4.0	2.9	5.2
Uinta	8,737	8,986	9,235	- 2.8	- 5.4	786	862	785	9.0	9.6	8.5
Washakie	4,090	4,117	4,393	- 0.7	- 6.9	243	348	291	5.9	8.5	6.6
Weston	3,250	3,330	3,302	- 2.4	- 1.6	223	291	180	6.9	8.7	5.5
United States									5.1	5.2	5.3
United States Seasonally adjusted									5.3	5.0	5.5

***The data contained in this table includes updated procedures mandated by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. In addition The 1985 data has been benchmarked to the Current Population Survey as conducted in Wyoming.**

NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN WYOMING [1]

Table 3 *(Prepared in Cooperation with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)*

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT (In thousands)			% Change in Total Emp.	
	APR 1989[2] Total	MAR 1989[1] Total	APR 1988 Total	MAR 1989 to APR 1989	APR 1988 to APR 1989
WYOMING NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT					
Total Non-Farm Wage & Salary Employment	179.3	178.2	180.5	0.6%	- 0.7%
Manufacturing	9.0	9.1	8.5	- 1.1%	5.9%
Durable Goods	4.1	4.1	3.8	0.0%	7.9%
Nondurable Goods	4.9	5.0	4.7	- 2.0%	4.3%
Petroleum & Coal Products	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.0%	0.0%
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	170.3	169.1	172.0	0.7%	- 1.0%
Mining	17.8	17.8	17.9	0.0%	- 0.6%
Contract Construction	9.4	8.7	9.2	8.1%	2.2%
Transportation & Public Utilities	13.6	13.6	13.3	0.0%	2.3%
Railroad Transportation	2.0	2.0	1.9	0.0%	5.3%
Transportation except Railroads	5.8	5.8	5.6	0.0%	3.6%
Comm., Elect., Gas & Sani. Serv.	5.8	5.8	5.8	0.0%	0.0%
Wholesale & Retail Trade	41.2	41.0	40.2	0.5%	2.5%
Wholesale Trade	6.9	6.9	6.9	0.0%	0.0%
Retail Trade	34.3	34.1	33.3	0.6%	3.0%
Food Stores	5.2	5.1	5.0	2.0%	4.0%
Automotive Dealers & Serv. Stat	5.5	5.6	5.4	- 1.8%	1.9%
Eating & Drinking Places	12.9	12.5	12.5	3.2%	3.2%
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	7.2	7.3	7.2	- 1.4%	0.0%
Services	32.2	32.0	31.1	0.6%	3.5%
Personal Services	1.9	1.9	1.8	0.0%	5.6%
Medical & Other Health Services	6.9	6.9	6.9	0.0%	0.0%

(See Footnotes at End of Table)

NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN WYOMING [1]

Table 3 (Cont'd) *(Publication of Cheyenne data is not sanctioned by the Bureau of Labor Statistics)*

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT (In thousands)			% Change in Total Emp.	
	APR 1989[2]	MAR 1989[3]	APR 1988	MAR 1989 to APR 1989	APR 1988 to APR 1989
	Total	Total	Total		
CASPER (Natrona County)					
TOTAL NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	27.2	27.0	26.6	0.7%	2.3%
Manufacturing	1.5	1.4	1.3	7.1%	15.4%
Nondurable Goods	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0%	0.0%
Petroleum & Coal Products	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.0%	-25.0%
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	25.7	25.6	25.3	0.4%	1.6%
Mining	2.7	2.6	2.6	3.9%	3.9%
Oil & Gas Extraction	2.5	2.4	2.4	4.2%	4.2%
Other Mining, Quarrying, etc.	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0%	0.0%
Contract Construction	1.5	1.5	1.4	0.0%	7.1%
Transportation & Public Utilities	1.8	1.8	1.8	0.0%	0.0%
Wholesale & Retail Trade	7.6	7.6	7.5	0.0%	1.3%
Wholesale Trade	2.1	2.1	2.1	0.0%	0.0%
Retail Trade	5.5	5.5	5.4	0.0%	1.9%
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1.3	1.3	1.4	0.0%	- 7.1%
Services	5.7	5.7	5.6	0.0%	1.8%
Government	5.1	5.1	5.0	0.0%	2.0%
Federal Government	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0%	0.0%
State & Local Government	4.4	4.4	4.3	0.0%	2.3%
CHEYENNE (Laramie County)					
TOTAL NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	29.8	29.7	29.9	0.3%	- 0.3%
Manufacturing	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.0%	0.0%
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	28.5	28.4	28.6	0.4%	- 0.4%
Contract Construction	1.3	1.3	1.5	0.0%	-13.3%
Transportation & Public Utilities	2.9	2.9	2.8	0.0%	3.6%
Wholesale & Retail Trade	6.8	6.8	6.8	0.0%	0.0%
Wholesale Trade	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0%	0.0%
Retail Trade	6.0	6.0	6.0	0.0%	0.0%
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1.8	1.8	1.9	0.0%	- 5.3%
Services	5.5	5.4	5.5	1.9%	0.0%

[1] Estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary workers in non-ag establishments who worked or received pay during the week which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employeds, domestic servants and personnel of the armed forces are excluded. [2] Subject to revision. [3] Revised figures.

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WYOMING LABOR FORCE TRENDS

The *Wyoming Labor Force Trends* is published monthly by the Research and Analysis Section of the Wyoming Employment Security Commission.

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WYOMING LABOR FORCE TRENDS

Vol. 26 No. 7 A Monthly Newsletter Published in Cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics July 1989

Trend Setters

Wyoming	**Apr'89**	**May'89**
Labor Force	222,796	224,452
Employment	209,574	210,887
Unemployment	13,222	13,565
Rate (Raw)	5.9	6.0
Rate (S.A.)	5.5	6.1
Mining Hourly Wage	$14.46	$14.30
Avg. Weekly Hours, Mining	44.0	40.5
USA		
Rate (S.A.)	5.3	5.2
Mining Hourly Wage	$13.17	$13.10
Avg. Weekly Hours, Mining	42.9	41.9
Consumer Price Index		
All Urban (1982-1984=100)		
U.S. City Avg.	123.1	123.8
Year Change(U.S.)	+5.1	+5.4

In This Issue:

Labor Force Trends Under Construction

Wyoming Bankruptcies Declining

BLS Consumer Spending

Weston County - A Ten Year Look

National Employment Situation Changes Little in May

Not much change was noted in the national employment and unemployment picture during May. The civilian unemployment edged down slightly to 5.2 percent from 5.3 percent the previous month.

Nonagricultural payroll employment gained by 100,000 workers in May, seasonally adjusted, and total civilian employment, as measured by the household survey, showed little growth. Results from both series of data suggest the pace of employment growth has moderated in recent months.

The seasonally adjusted number of unemployed and the civilian unemployment rate were also little changed in May. There were a total of 6.4 million persons unemployed, compared to 6.8 million in May, 1988 and the unemployment rate at that time stood at 5.6 percent.

Job Expansion Also Slows

Job gains in the service-producing sector have also slowed recently. Wholesale trade employment showed no monthly change in May after a gain of only 10,000 in April, compared to increases of around 20,000 last year. Retail trade has shown little or no growth in the last two months, while employment in the services industry increased by 65,000 in May, which is well below its monthly average of around 110,000 in 1988. In comparison, health services, which picked up 35,000 in May, has been showing steady growth. Another consistent job gainer has been the transportation industry, where a May increase of 15,000 was about average for that industry. Also, finance, insurance and real estate employment continues to show some slight growth.

Wyoming's Unemployment Rate Edges Back Up

Wyoming's unemployment rate edged upward slightly in May, from 5.9 to 6.0 percent seasonally unadjusted, and compares to 5.6 percent in May, 1988. In May there were about 13,600 unemployed, compared to 13,200 the previous month and 13,100 in May last year.

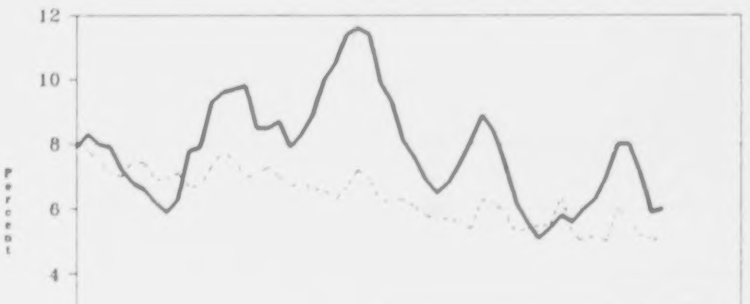
The state's seasonally adjusted unemployment was up sharply in May, to 6.1 percent compared to April's rate of 5.5 percent and 5.6 percent last year.

Latest data available for all states is for April, which shows Wyoming ranked tenth highest in seasonally unadjusted unemployment, with 5.9 percent. Louisiana ranked highest with 9.6 percent and new hampshire was again the lowest, with 2.7 percent. Nebraska was next with 2.8 percent.

Total Labor Force Up From April

Total Labor Force in the state was posted at 224,500 in May, up 1,700 from the April count but remains well below the 232,500 recorded last year.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, WYOMING AND THE U.S.
Civilian Unadjusted
1985 - 1989



Wyoming's total employment amounted to 210,900, down 8,500 from a year ago.

Four counties - Big Horn, Platte, Sheridan and Teton - showed year-to-year increases in their labor force. All the rest showed declining labor forces. Niobrara, Teton and Albany counties had the lowest unemployment, with 2.2, 2.7 and 3.4 percent, respectively. The highest unemployment rate continued to be in Uinta County, with 9.0 percent.

On The Brighter Side

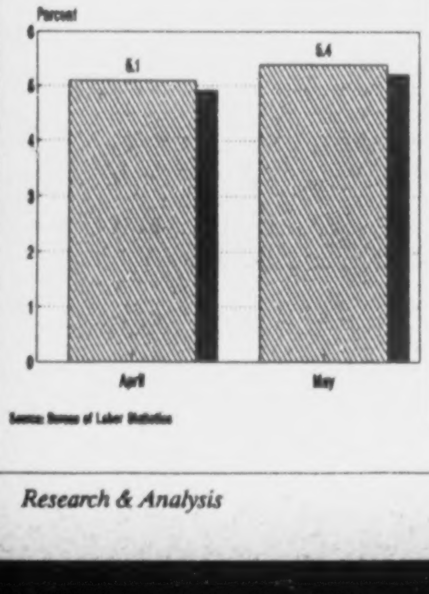
On a more optimistic note, state and local government posted annual employment increases of about 1,700 workers in May and enjoyed a seasonal gain of 900 workers. Accounting for the majority of this increase was street and highway construction. Also notable were the annual employment gains in the trade and services industries during May. They were up 1,200 and 700 workers, respectively. The improvement was concentrated primarily in eating and drinking establishments, up about 700, and hotel and lodging places were up about 500 workers. Wyoming's economic growth patterns apparently are reflecting the national trend of employment growth being concentrated in the service-producing industries.

With the exception of manufacturing, the goods-producing industries of mining and construction continued to show annual worker declines throughout the state.

Consumer Price Index

Annual Percent Change

All Urban

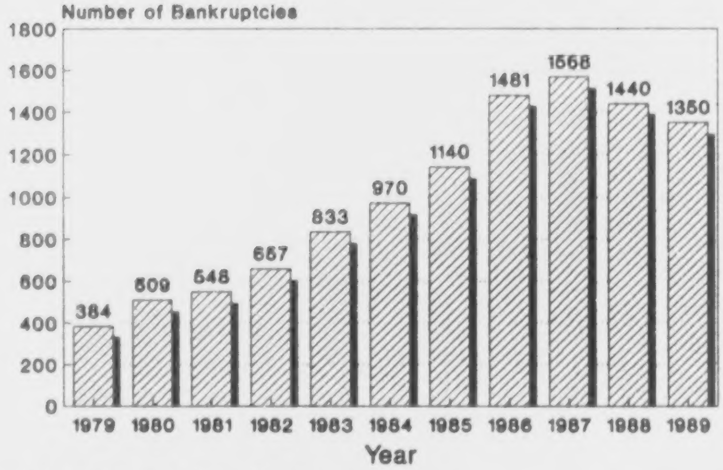


Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

Wyoming Bankruptcies

Calendar Years 1979 - 1989

1989 Estimate Based on First Five Months



Source: U.S. Bankruptcy Court, Cheyenne

Wyoming Bankruptcies Declining

For 1988 and the first five months of 1989, bankruptcies in Wyoming have declined. This is good news for the state's creditors who have had nine years of increasing numbers of bankruptcies. There were 1,440 bankruptcies in 1988 and there will be an estimated 1,350 in 1989. This is in contrast to the high number recorded in 1987 of 1,568.

The decline in the number of bankruptcies does not necessarily indicate an improving economy, but does suggest that the number of overextended businesses and persons are declining. Many reasons for the decline could be given. For example, agriculture has recently shown a profit, and farmers and ranchers have been able to pay something on their loans. Also many businesses and persons in financial distress in Wyoming have already declared bankruptcy and have left the state. Those of us who are left have withstood the poor economic conditions and have survived.

With a two year trend of declining bankruptcies established, it appears the worst may be over for the credit industry in Wyoming. However, the state has a long way to go before the number of bankruptcies decline to the pre 1980 numbers, of less than 500 annually.

Labor Force Trends Under Construction

Beginning with this issue, the Research and Analysis Section will utilize desktop publishing to design and typeset the *Wyoming Labor Force Trends*. Over the next few months readers may see changes in the publication as it goes though a metamorphosis. The final result will be a reduction of over 50 percent in the cost and in the amount of time needed to construct the *Trends*. Readers should receive the *Trends* about two weeks earlier.

The improvements made to the *Trends* will be over several months as subtle enhancements are made. Should you, our readers see something that you like or dislike concerning its contents or appearance please send us your comments. Our main goal is to provide you with a source of valuable information not found anywhere else and to do it in way that is both attractive and easy to understand.

WESTON, WYOMING

Weston County's 1986 population of 7,900 ranked 18th in the state.

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME In 1986, Weston had a per capita personal income (PCPI) of $11,379. This PCPI ranked 17th in the state, and was 89 percent of the state average ($12,774) and 78 percent of the national average ($14,639). In 1976, Weston's PCPI of $6,767 ranked ninth in the state. The average annual growth rate of PCPI over the past ten years was 5.3 percent, less than the state average (6.3 percent) and less than the national average (8.2 percent).

TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME In 1986, Weston had a total personal income (TPI) of $89,349*. This TPI ranked 19th in the state and accounted for 1.4 percent of the state total. In 1976, Weston's TPI of $44,084* ranked 18th in the state. The average annual growth rate of TPI over the past ten years was 7.3 percent, less than the state average (9.0 percent) and less than the national average (9.3 percent).

EARNINGS BY INDUSTRY Earnings of persons employed in Weston increased from $33,715* in 1976 to $59,625 in 1986, an average annual growth rate of 5.9 percent. The largest industries in 1986 were mining, which accounted for 18.3 percent of earnings; state and local government, 17.8 percent; and transportation and public utilities, 14.9 percent. In 1976, the largest industries were mining with 20.6 percent of earnings; transportation and public utilities, 12.8 percent; state and local government, 12.5 percent; and services 12.5 percent. Of the industries that accounted for at least five percent of earnings in 1986, the slowest growing from 1976 to 1986 was retail trade (10.1 percent of earnings in 1986), which increased at an average annual rate of 4.1 percent; the fastest was state and local government, which increased at an average annual rate of 9.7 percent.

*All income estimates with the exception of PCPI are in thousands of dollars.

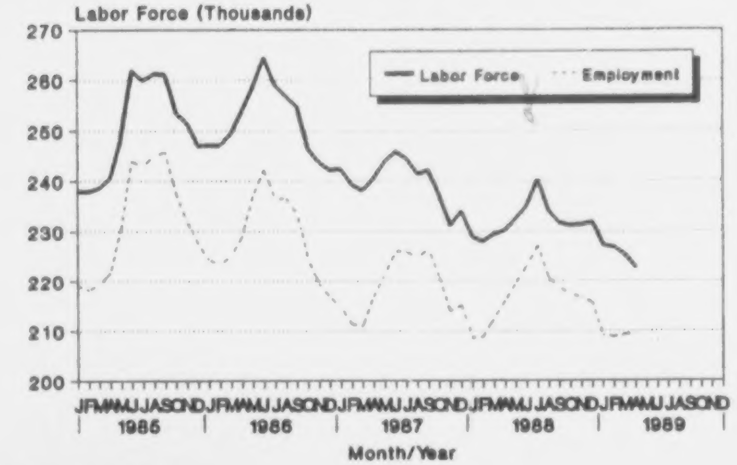
Profile of Consumer Spending

Comprehensive information on how various groups of U.S. consumers spend their money was issued by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The data are the first to provide a complete picture of consumer spending by integrating the results of the diary and interview portions of the Bureau's Consumer Expenditure Survey.

Among the findings for the year 1987 are:

On average, about 65 percent of consumer expenditures went for food, housing, and transportation. However, the lowest 20 percent of consumers, as ranked by income, spent 70 percent of their total on these components and upper consumers spent 60 percent. Single-parent households and younger consumers, who tend to be in the lower income groups, also spent about 70 percent for these components.

Wyoming Labor Force and Employment
1985 - 1989



Scale does not begin at zero.
Source: Local Area Unemployment Statistics, BLS and Research & Analysis.

Average annual expenditures rose about two percent from 1986 to 1987, about the same amount as a year earlier. Above average increases were registered for food, apparel and personal care goods and services.

Consumer's transportation expenditures dropped five percent in 1987 due to decreases in vehicle expenditures and in gasoline and motor oil expenditures. A 14 percent decrease in vehicle expenditure in 1987 followed an increase of the same magnitude in 1986. Gasoline and motor oil expenditures decreased despite a four percent increase in gasoline prices as measured by the CPI. As a share of total expenditures, transportation declined slightly to 19 percent.

Food expenditures began to rise in 1987, up six percent from 1986, after showing almost no change a year earlier. Food away from home expenditures continued to increase at a faster rate than food at home, rising eight percent compared to a five percent increase for food at home. As a share of total expenditures, food rose from 14 percent in 1986 to 15 percent in 1987. Prior to 1987, expenditures on food had been declining as a share of total expenditures.

Expenditures on retirement, pensions and Social Security contributions rose about two percent, less than in earlier periods. A rise in Social Security taxes, resulting from the increase in the wage base for Social Security, was offset somewhat by a decrease in contributions to Individual Retirement Accounts. The portion of expenditures remained the same between 1986 and 1987.

Consumer Price Index

(1982-1984 = 100)
All Urban

	May1989	Annual % change
All Items	123.8	5.4
Food & Beverage	124.7	6.5
Housing	122.1	3.7
Entertainment	125.5	4.8
Apparel & Upkeep	120.4	3.5
Transportation	116.0	7.3
Medical	147.5	7.3

Source: Bureau of Labor Statsitics.

WYOMING
ECONOMIC INDICATORS

TABLE 1

ITEM	EMPLOYMENT IN THOUSANDS MAY 1989	 APRIL 1989	 MAY 1988	% CHANGE IN TOTAL EMP. Percent Change From A Month Ago	 A Year Ago
WYOMING EMPLOYMENT DATA					
Total Civilian Labor Force	224,452	222,796	232,508	0.7%	-3.5%
Unemployment	13,565	13,222	13,102	2.6	3.5
Employed Labor Force	210,887	209,574	219,406	0.6	-3.9
a. Covered Employment (Under WY UI Law) [3]	175,300	169,400	175,256	3.5	0.0
b. Agriculture [3]	14,346	13,675	14,209	4.9	1.0
Total Unemployment Rate (WY) Seasonally Adjusted*	6.0% 6.1%*	5.9% 5.5%*	5.6% 5.6%*	XXX	XXX
Total Unemployment Rate (U. S.) Seasonally Adjusted*	5.0% 5.2%*	5.1% 5.3%*	5.4% 5.6%*	XXX	XXX
Insured Unemployment Rate (WY) [4]	1.9%	2.6%	2.3%	XXX	XXX
HOURS AND EARNINGS					
Mining (Production Workers):					
Average Weekly Earnings	$ 579.15	$ 636.24	$617.60	- 9.0%	- 6.2%
Average Weekly Hours	40.5	44.0	42.8	- 8.0	- 5.4
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 14.30	$ 14.46	14.43	- 1.1	- 0.9
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
Claims Filed in Local Offices	18,630	20,428	19,394	- 8.8	- 3.9
a. Initial	2,109	2,355	1,936	-10.4	8.9
Weeks Compensated	13,906	15,880	13,029	-12.4	6.7
Total Amount Benefits Paid	$ 2,162,134	$ 2,491,024	$ 1,939,046	-13.2	11.5
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$ 154.75	$ 156.21	$ 148.50	- 0.9	4.2
EMPLOYMENT SERVICE					
Total Applications Received During Month	4,033	3,132	N.A.	28.8	XXX
Total Openings Received	3,182	2,708	N.A.	17.5	XXX
Individual Placements	1,447	1,137	N.A.	27.3	XXX
Placement Transactions	2,706	2,120	N.A.	27.6	XXX
UNITED STATES DATA					
HOURS AND EARNINGS					
Mining (Production Workers):					
Average Weekly Earnings	$ 548.89	$ 564.99	$ 531.72	- 2.8%	3.2%
Average Weekly Hours	41.9	42.9	42.2	- 2.3	- 0.7
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 13.10	$ 13.17	$ 12.60	- 0.5	4.0
PRICE INDEXES					
Consumer Price Index 1982-1984 = 100	123.8	123.1	117.5	0.6	5.4
Producer Prices, All Commodities 1982-1984 = 100	113.1	112.3	106.5	0.7	6.2
Food and Beverage, 1982-1984 = 100	124.7	124.0	117.1	0.6	6.5

[1] *Estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary workers in non-agriculaural establishments who worked or received pay during the week which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employeds, domestic servants and personnel of the armed forces are excluded.* [2] *Subject to revision.* [3] *Revised figures.*

WYOMING
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT

TABLE 2

(Prepared in Cooperation with U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

	LABOR FORCE					UNEMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
COUNTY	MAY 1989	APRIL 1989	MAY 1988	% CHANGE APR-MAY	% CHANGE MAY-MAY	MAY 1989	APRIL 1989	MAY 1988	MAY 1989	APRIL 1989	MAY 1988
Statewide	224,452	222,796	232,508	0.7	- 3.5	13,565	13,222	13,102	6.0	5.9	5.6
Statewide - Seasonally Adjusted									6.1	5.5	5.6
Albany	14,176	14,403	15,562	- 1.6	- 8.9	483	531	523	3.4	3.7	3.4
Big Horn	5,174	5,174	5,015	0.0	3.2	332	341	343	6.4	6.6	6.8
Campbell	14,471	14,566	15,329	- 0.7	- 5.6	1,177	1,128	980	8.1	7.7	6.4
Carbon	6,853	6,764	7,597	1.3	- 9.8	466	445	574	6.8	6.6	7.6
Converse	5,468	5,340	5,703	2.4	- 4.1	386	347	364	7.1	6.5	6.4
Crook	2,823	2,775	2,994	1.7	- 5.7	167	167	164	5.9	6.0	5.5
Fremont	15,777	15,742	15,956	0.2	- 1.1	1,185	1,127	1,172	7.5	7.2	7.3
Goshen	5,784	5,971	6,140	- 3.1	- 5.8	249	290	336	4.3	4.9	5.5
Hot Springs	2,831	2,795	3,020	1.3	- 6.3	141	118	146	5.0	4.2	4.8
Johnson	3,600	3,414	3,647	5.4	- 1.3	163	152	173	4.5	4.5	4.7
Laramie	34,076	34,089	35,233	0.0	- 3.3	1,792	1,712	1,571	5.3	5.0	4.5
Lincoln	5,571	5,414	6,134	2.9	- 9.2	433	499	449	7.8	9.2	7.3
Natrona	29,527	29,640	30,067	- 0.4	- 1.8	1,961	1,886	1,841	6.6	6.4	6.1
Niobrara	1,275	1,264	1,572	0.9	-18.9	28	42	70	2.2	3.3	4.5
Park	12,995	12,453	12,998	4.4	0.0	732	592	647	5.6	4.8	5.0
Platte	4,826	4,683	4,588	3.1	5.2	284	251	235	5.9	5.4	5.1
Sheridan	13,056	12,963	12,609	0.7	3.5	618	568	600	4.7	4.4	4.8
Sublette	2,455	2,424	2,659	1.3	- 7.7	143	164	175	5.8	6.8	6.6
Sweetwater	17,939	17,946	19,051	0.0	- 5.8	1,239	1,257	1,255	6.9	7.0	6.6
Teton	9,083	8,892	9,062	2.1	0.2	249	353	334	2.7	4.0	3.7
Uinta	9,276	8,743	9,764	6.1	- 5.0	832	786	685	9.0	9.0	7.0
Washakie	4,162	4,091	4,474	1.7	- 7.0	299	243	308	7.2	5.9	6.9
Weston	3,252	3,250	3,333	0.1	- 2.4	204	223	155	6.3	6.9	4.7
United States									5.0	5.1	5.4
United States - Seasonally Adjusted									5.2	5.3	5.6

The data contained in this table includes updated procedures mandated by the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. In addition, the 1988 data has been benchmarked to the Current Population Survey as conducted in Wyoming.

NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN WYOMING [1]

TABLE 3

(Prepared in Cooperation with U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT IN THOUSANDS			% CHANGE IN TOTAL EMP.	
	MAY 1989 [2] TOTAL	APRIL 1989 [3] TOTAL	MAY 1988 TOTAL	APRIL 1989 to MAY 1989	MAY 1988 to MAY 1989
WYOMING NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT					
Total Non-Farm Wage and Salary Employment	189.8	185.8	185.6	2.2%	2.3%
Manufacturing	9.1	8.9	8.7	2.3	4.6
Durable Goods	4.1	4.0	4.0	2.5	2.5
Nondurable Goods	5.0	4.9	4.7	2.0	6.4
Petroleum and Coal Products	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	180.7	176.9	176.9	2.2	2.2
Mining	17.9	17.8	18.5	0.6	- 3.2
Contract Construction	10.2	9.4	10.5	8.5	- 2.9
Transportation and Public Utilities	13.7	13.7	13.3	0.0	3.0
Railroad Transportation	2.0	2.0	1.9	0.0	5.3
Transportation except Railroads	5.8	5.8	5.6	0.0	3.6
Communications, Electricity, Gas and Sanitary Services	5.9	5.9	5.8	0.0	1.7
Wholesale and Retail Trade	42.1	41.4	40.9	1.7	2.9
Wholesale Trade	6.9	6.9	6.9	0.0	0.0
Retail Trade	35.2	34.5	34.0	2.0	3.5
Food Stores	5.2	5.2	5.0	0.0	4.0
Automotive Dealers and Service Stations	5.7	5.6	5.4	1.8	5.6
Eating and Drinking Places	13.4	12.9	12.7	3.9	5.5
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	7.2	7.3	7.2	- 1.4	0.0
Services	33.2	32.1	32.5	3.4	2.2
Personal Services	1.8	1.9	1.8	- 5.3	0.0
Medical and Other Services	7.0	6.9	6.9	1.5	1.5
Government	56.4	55.2	54.0	2.2	4.4
Federal Government	8.3	8.0	7.6	3.8	9.2
State and Local Government	48.1	47.2	46.4	1.9	3.7
State Government	14.5	14.3	13.7	1.4	5.8
Local Government	33.6	32.9	32.7	2.1	2.8

See footnotes at end of table

NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN WYOMING [1]

TABLE 3 (Continued) (Publication of Cheyenne data is not sanctioned by the Bureau of Labor Statistics)

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT IN THOUSANDS MAY 1989 [2] TOTAL	 APRIL 1989 [3] TOTAL	 MAY 1988 TOTAL	% CHANGE IN TOTAL EMP. APRIL 1989 to MAY 1989	 MAY 1988 to MAY 1989
CASPER (Natrona County)					
Total Non-Farm Wage and Salary Employment	27.7	27.1	27.0	2.2%	2.6%
Manufacturing	1.5	1.4	1.3	7.1	15.4
Nondurable Goods	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Petroleum and Coal Products	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.0	-25.0
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	26.2	25.7	25.7	2.0	2.0
Mining	2.7	2.6	2.7	3.9	0.0
Oil and Gas Extraction	2.5	2.4	2.5	4.2	0.0
Other Mining, Quarrying, etc.	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Contract Construction	1.6	1.5	1.5	6.7	6.7
Transportation and Public Utilities	1.8	1.8	1.8	0.0	0.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	7.8	7.7	7.6	1.3	2.6
Wholesale Trade	2.2	2.2	2.1	0.0	4.8
Retail Trade	5.6	5.5	5.5	1.8	1.8
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.0
Services	5.7	5.7	5.7	0.0	0.0
Government	5.2	5.0	5.0	4.0	4.0
Federal Government	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
State and Local Government	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.7	4.7
CHEYENNE (Laramie County)					
Total Non-Farm Wage and Salary Employment	30.4	29.8	30.2	2.0%	0.7%
Manufacturing	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	29.1	28.5	28.9	2.1	0.7
Contract Construction	1.4	1.3	1.6	7.7	-12.5
Transportation and Public Utilities	3.0	2.9	2.8	3.5	7.1
Wholesale and Retail Trade	6.9	6.8	6.9	1.5	0.0
Wholesale Trade	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0
Retail Trade	6.1	6.0	6.1	1.7	0.0
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	1.8	1.8	1.9	0.0	- 5.3
Services	5.5	5.5	5.5	0.0	0.0
Government	10.5	10.2	10.2	2.9	2.9
Federal Government	2.8	2.7	2.7	3.7	3.7
State and Local Government	7.7	7.5	7.5	2.7	2.7

[1] *Estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary workers in non-agricultural establishments who worked or received pay during the week which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employeds, domestic servants and personnel of the armed forces are excluded.* [2] *Subject to revision.* [3] *Revised figures.*

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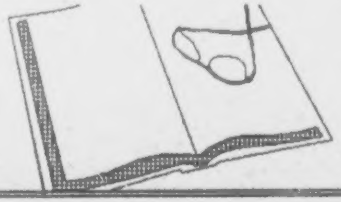

WYOMING
LABOR FORCE TRENDS

The **Wyoming Labor Force Trends** is published by the Research and Analysis Section of the Wyoming Employment Security Commission.

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WYOMING LABOR FORCE TRENDS

Vol. 26 No. 8 A Monthly Newsletter Published in Cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics August, 1989

Trend Setters

Wyoming	May'89	Jun'89
Labor Force	224,410	229,676
Employment	210,815	217,037
Unemployment	13,595	12,639
Rate (Raw)	6.1	5.5
Rate (S.A.)	6.1	6.1
Mining Hourly Wage	$14.27	$14.21
Avg. Weekly Hours, Mining	42.2	42.9
USA		
Rate (S.A.)	5.2	5.3
Mining Hourly Wage	$13.14	$13.10
Avg. Weekly Hours, Mining	42.1	42.3
Consumer Price Index		
All Urban (1982-1984=100)		
U.S. City Avg.	123.8	124.1
Year Change(U.S.)	+5.2	+5.2

National Civilian Employment Up 1.7 Million in June

In June, the national economy registered a healthy monthly employment gain of almost two million new workers, a gain of 325,000 after seasonal adjustment. Services, retail trade and construction continued to fuel the economy with the largest worker gains.

The U.S. labor force participation rate, at 66.6 percent, was a record high in June. Over the year, the civilian labor force has risen by 2.6 million, 1.5 million of which occurred among adult women and 1.2 million among adult men.

U.S. Unemployment at 5.3 Percent

National unemployment was little changed in June, at 5.3 percent seasonally adjusted, compared to 5.2 percent in May and 5.4 percent last year. In June 6.6 million job seekers were unemployed in the nation. This does not include 870,000 discouraged workers -- persons who want to work but have not looked for jobs because they believe they cannot find any. The jobless rate was lowest for adult men (4.3 percent) and highest for teenagers (15.6 percent). The median duration of unemployment, at 5.5 weeks, was about the same as May and was down only slightly over the year.

Wyoming Unemployment Continues at 6.1 Percent

Seasonally adjusted unemployment in the state in June continued at the May level of 6.1 percent, up from 5.7 percent a year ago. Unadjusted, the June rate dropped over one-half percentage point, to 5.5 percent. Year ago unemployment stood at 5.1 percent. In May, the latest data available for all states, Wyoming and Colorado ranked eighth highest in seasonally unadjusted unemployment, with 6.1 percent. Louisiana continued at the top with 9.4 percent and neighboring Nebraska was at the bottom with 2.5 percent. Connecticut and New Hampshire followed, both at 2.9 percent.

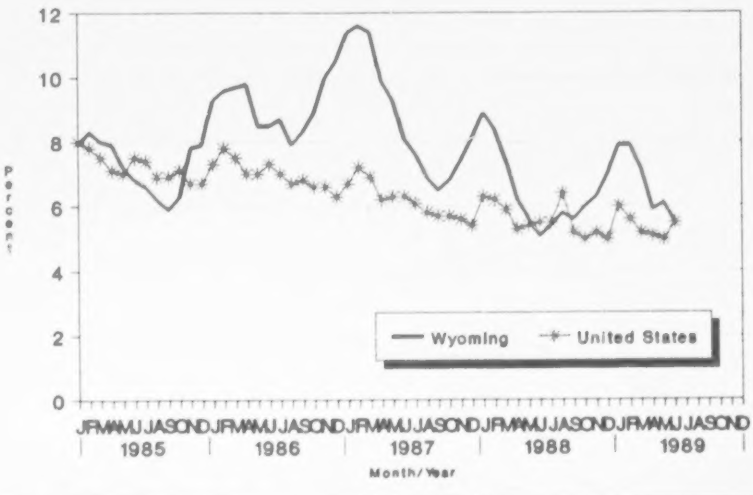
Statewide Employment Up 6,200 in June

In Wyoming, total civilian employment, workers, at 217,000 registered a seasonal gain of over 6,200 in June as compared to May. The June count, however, was down almost 3.0 percent from the 223,000 of June, 1988. The civilian labor force of 229,700 in June was also down from the year ago count of 235,100.

Wyoming Service-Producing Industries Gain

On an optimistic note, state and local government indicated an annual gain of 2,100 workers in June. Street and highway construction account for the bulk of this gain. Services, trade and transportation and utilities also had healthy annual worker gains of 900, 500 and 400 workers in June. These recent trends parallel the U.S. trend of employment growth being concentrated in the service-producing industries.

Unemployment Rate, Wyoming and U.S.
Civilian Unadjusted
1985 - 1989



Wyoming's Pocket of Prosperity

The Jackson Hole area continued its status as Wyoming's pocket of prosperity. In June, Teton County registered a record low unemployment rate of 1.1 percent, certainly one of the lowest rates in the nation. If history repeats itself unemployment could drop even lower in July and August. The June rate indicates only about 160 jobseekers were unemployed. The lowest unemployment recorded in a metropolitan statistical area, in May, was in Portland, Maine at 1.9 percent.

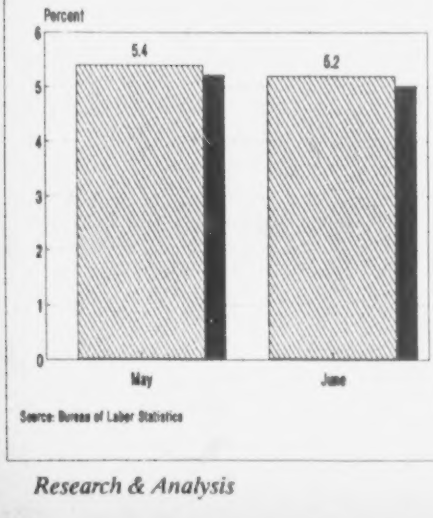
The Rest of the State

Niobrara and Albany counties also had relatively low unemployment rates of 2.3 and 3.2 percent. Lincoln County had the highest unemployment at 8.0 percent, followed by Campbell and Uinta at 7.6 and 7.4 percent. Natrona County, the Casper area, continued with the most unemployed, over 1,900, with a rate of 6.8 percent.

1988 Population Statistics Released

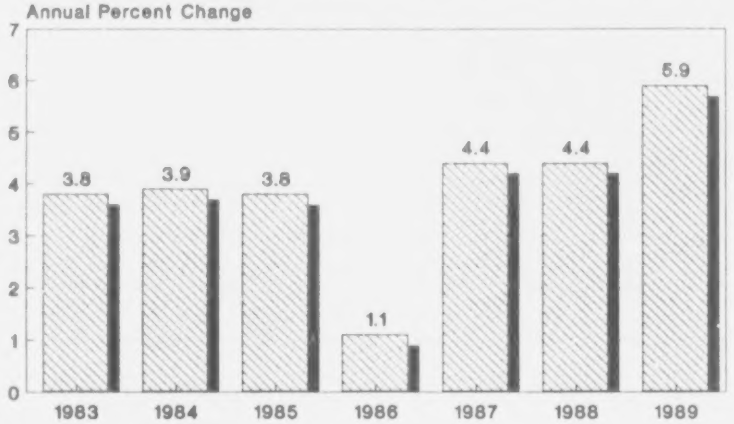
Recent population figures released by the U.S. Census Bureau estimated the July, 1988 Wyoming population at 479,000, the least populated state in the nation. Alaska and Vermont followed at 524 and 557 thousand.

Consumer Price Index
Annual Percent Change
All Urban



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

Consumer Price Index
Seasonally Adjusted Annual Rates



1989 estimate based on first six months.
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Consumer Price Index – June 1989

During the first six months of 1989, the CPI-U increased at a 5.9 percent seasonally adjusted annual rate (SAAR), the largest December-to-June advance since 1982, when the CPI rose at a 6.3 percent annual rate. The 5.9 percent rate during the first half of 1989 compares with an annual increase of 4.4 percent in 1988. The sharp rise in petroleum-based energy prices in 1989 -- up at a 40.3 percent rate -- was primarily responsible for the acceleration. The food index, which last year recorded its largest increase since 1980, advanced at an even more rapid pace in the first half of 1989. The CPI excluding food and energy -- up at a 4.5 percent rate as in 1988.

Census 1990

Preparations for the 1990 Census are in full swing as Census Day -- April 1, 1990 -- draws near. How big will the 1990 Census be?

- The Census Bureau estimates that it will count about 250 million people and about 106 million housing units.
- The Census Bureau will print about 250 million questionnaires and label and assemble over 106 million questionnaire packages.
- There will be about 70 million questionnaires returned within two weeks of Census Day.
- From 1984 to 1993, the total cost of planning, carrying out and providing results of the Census will be about $2.6 billion. More than $1.3 billion will be spent in 1990.
- The Census will create about 635,000 temporary jobs. The Census will hire about 565,000 people, some of whom will do more than one job.

What effect will the 1990 Census have on Wyoming?

- Additional Census District Offices will open in Fall 1989 in Casper and Cheyenne. Each office will hire 300 to 400 employees for a total employment of over 600 in the state of Wyoming.
- The cost of field operations for the 1990 Decennial Census in Wyoming will total over $2.69 million.

1987 Wyoming Occupational Employment Statistics

Occupational staffing patterns for selected Wyoming nonmanufacturing industries are available in the 1987 Wyoming Occupational Employment Statistics, Selected Nonmanufacturing publication. The report summarizes the occupational makeup of industries such as mining, construction, banking, insurance and services. Each industry is listed by two-digit Standard Industrial Classification Code and includes specific occupations as well as summaries of major occupational groups. A list of top occupations based on employment is available for each industry in the publication.

The *1987 Occupational Employment Statistics, Selected Nonmanufacturing* publication is available from Michael Paris of the Research and Analysis Section, Wyoming Employment Security Commission.

ALBANY, WYOMING

Albany County's 1987 population of 29,100 ranked 6th in the state.

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME - In 1987, Albany had a per capita personal income (PCPI) of $12,033. This PCPI ranked 16th in the state, and was 95 percent of the state average ($12,706) and 78 percent of the national average ($15,484). In 1977, Albany's PCPI of $6,042 ranked 21st in the state. The average annual growth rate of PCPI over the past ten years was 7.1 percent. The average annual growth rate for the state was 5.0 percent and for the nation was 7.8 percent.

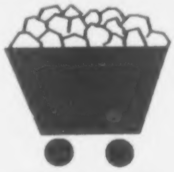
BIG HORN, WYOMING

Big Horn County's 1987 population of 11,900 ranked 14th in the state.

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME - In 1987, Big Horn had a per capita personal income (PCPI) of $9,786. This PCPI ranked 23rd in the state, and was 77 percent of the state average ($12,706) and 63 percent of the national average ($15,484). In 1977, Big Horn's PCPI of $5,717 ranked 23rd in the state. The average annual growth rate of PCPI over the past 10 years was 5.5 percent. The average annual growth rate for the state was 5.0 percent and for the nation was 7.8 percent.

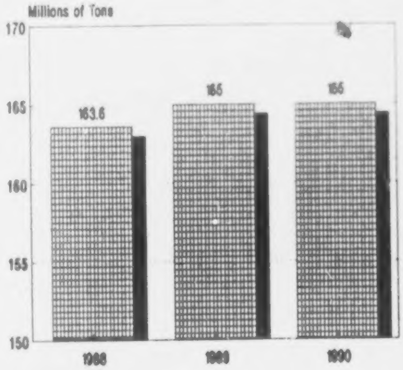
Wyoming Coal Update

Final Coal production figures released by state agencies during the second quarter of 1988 confirm that



Wyoming was the nation's leading coal-producing state in 1988. Kentucky's coal production of 161.2 million short tons in 1988, as reported by the Kentucky Department of Mines and Minerals, was about 2.4 million tons less than Wyoming's record 163.6 million tons (reported by the Wyoming State Inspector of Mines). This is not only the first time Wyoming has led the nation in production, but is also the first time in 15 years that Kentucky has not led the nation in coal production.

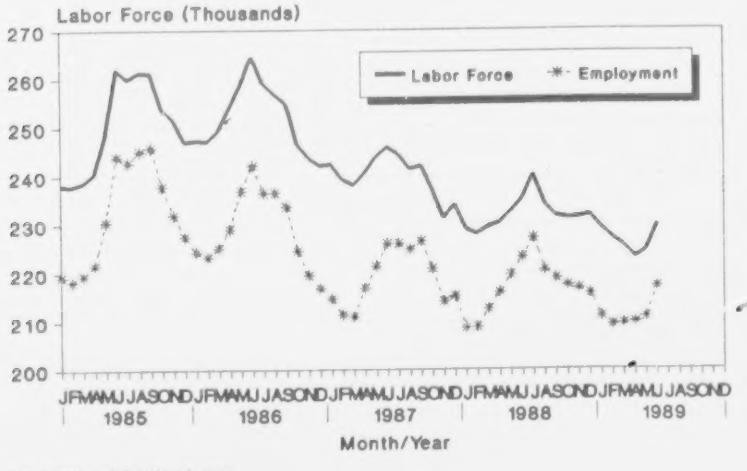
National coal production in 1988 was about 959 million tons, which breaks the previous record of 915 million tons set in 1987. Most coal forecasters are expecting 1989 national coal production to be about the same or slightly above 1988 production. Wyoming produced about 17 percent of the nation's coal in 1988. Wyoming's coal production should continue to gradually increase for several years.



Wyoming Coal Production
1988 - 1990

1989 and 1990 are estimates.
Source: Geological Survey of Wyoming.
Scale does not begin at zero.

Average productivity at Wyoming mines, defined here as the ratio between the number of tons produced and the number of employees, increased in 1988, as each employee accounted for 36,088 tons of coal produced. In 1987, each employee accounted for 33,119 tons of coal produced. At mines in the Powder River Basin, each employee in 1988 accounted for 51,083 tons of coal (compared to 44,290 tons in 1987); in southern Wyoming mines, each employee in 1988 accounted for 12,869 tons of coal production (compared to 11,764 tons in 1987).



Wyoming Labor Force and Employment
1985 - 1989

Scale does not begin at zero.
Source: Local Area Unemployment Statistics, BLS and Research & Analysis.

Consumer Price Index

(1982-1984 = 100)
All Urban

	June 1989	Annual % change
All Items	124.1	5.2
Food & Beverage	124.9	6.2
Housing	122.9	3.6
Entertainment	126.2	5.1
Apparel & Upkeep	117.8	2.8
Transportation	115.9	6.8
Medical	148.5	7.5

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics.

WYOMING ECONOMIC INDICATORS

TABLE 1

ITEM	EMPLOYMENT IN THOUSANDS			% CHANGE IN TOTAL EMP.	
	JUNE 1989	MAY 1989	JUNE 1988	Percent Change From A Month Ago	Percent Change From A Year Ago
WYOMING EMPLOYMENT DATA					
Total Civilian Labor Force	229,676	224,410	235,063	2.3%	- 2.3%
Unemployment	12,639	13,595	12,005	- 7.0	5.3
Employed Labor Force	217,037	210,815	223,058	3.0	- 2.7
a. Covered Employment (Under WY UI Law) [3]	183,100	175,300	183,129	4.4	0.0
b. Agriculture [2]	14,305	14,346	14,882	- 0.3	- 3.9
Total Unemployment Rate (WY) Seasonally Adjusted*	5.5% 6.1%*	6.1% 6.1%*	5.1% 5.7%*	XXX	XXX
Total Unemployment Rate (U. S.) Seasonally Adjusted*	5.5% 5.3%*	5.0% 5.2%*	5.5% 5.4%*	XXX	XXX
Insured Unemployment Rate (WY) [4]	1.7%	2.0%	1.8%	XXX	XXX
HOURS AND EARNINGS					
Mining (Production Workers):					
Average Weekly Earnings	$ 609.61	$ 602.19	$ 630.28	1.2	- 3.3
Average Weekly Hours	42.9	42.2	43.8	1.7	- 2.1
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 14.21	$ 14.27	$ 14.39	- 0.4	- 1.3
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
Claims Filed in Local Offices	13,328	18,630	15,330	-28.5	-13.1
a. Initial	2,044	2,109	2,167	- 3.1	- 5.7
Weeks Compensated	10,350	13,906	11,675	-25.6	-11.3
Total Amount Benefits Paid	$1,621,041	$2,162,134	$1,752,780	-25.0	- 7.5
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$ 155.36	$ 454.75	$ 149.57	0.4	3.9
EMPLOYMENT SERVICE					
Total Applications Received During Month	4,532	4,033	N.A.	12.4	XXX
Total Openings Received	5,382	3,182	N.A.	69.1	XXX
Individual Placements	2,835	1,447	N.A.	95.9	XXX
Placement Transactions	4,809	2,706	N.A.	77.7	XXX
UNITED STATES DATA					
HOURS AND EARNINGS					
Mining (Production Workers):					
Average Weekly Earnings	$ 554.13	$ 553.19	$ 535.93	0.2	3.4
Average Weekly Hours	42.3	42.1	42.5	0.5	0.5
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 13.10	$ 13.14	$ 12.61	- 0.3	3.9
PRICE INDEXES					
Consumer Price Index 1982-1984 = 100	124.1	123.8	118.0	0.2	5.2
Producer Prices, All Commodities 1982-1984 = 100	112.8	113.1	107.2	- 0.3	5.2
Food and Beverage, 1982-1984 = 100	124.9	124.7	117.6	0.2	6.2

[1] *Estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary workers in non-agricultural establishments who worked or received pay during the week which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employeds, domestic servants and personnel of the armed forces are excluded.* [2] *Subject to revision.* [3] *Revised figures.*

WYOMING
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT

TABLE 2

(Prepared in Cooperation with U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

	LABOR FORCE					UNEMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
COUNTY	**JUNE 1989**	**MAY 1989**	**JUNE 1988**	**% CHANGE MAY-JUNE**	**% CHANGE JUNE-JUNE**	**JUNE 1989**	**MAY 1989**	**JUNE 1988**	**JUNE 1989**	**MAY 1989**	**JUNE 1988**
Statewide	229,676	224,410	235,063	2.3	- 2.3	12,639	13,595	12,005	5.5	6.1	5.1
Statewide - Seasonally Adjusted									6.1	6.1	5.7
Albany	13,589	14,398	14,557	- 5.6	- 6.6	436	482	429	3.2	3.3	2.9
Big Horn	5,118	5,199	4,894	- 1.6	4.6	282	331	307	5.5	6.4	6.3
Campbell	14,386	14,668	14,875	- 1.9	- 3.3	1,096	1,190	893	7.6	8.1	6.0
Carbon	7,347	6,943	7,832	5.8	- 6.2	470	468	472	6.4	6.7	.0
Converse	5,454	5,557	5,523	- 1.9	- 1.2	355	389	350	6.5	7.0	6.3
Crook	2,936	2,810	3,137	4.5	- 6.4	147	169	167	5.0	6.0	5.3
Fremont	15,885	16,074	15,623	- 1.2	1.7	1,069	1,190	1,115	6.7	7.4	7.1
Goshen	5,650	5,744	6,036	- 1.6	- 6.4	194	247	302	3.4	4.3	5.0
Hot Springs	2,786	2,862	2,957	- 2.7	- 5.8	100	144	120	3.6	5.0	4.1
Johnson	3,859	3,637	3,826	6.1	0.9	181	168	144	4.7	4.6	3.8
Laramie	33,602	33,145	35,052	1.4	- 4.1	1,734	1,777	1,515	5.2	5.4	4.3
Lincoln	5,657	5,652	5,964	0.1	- 5.1	452	436	380	8.0	7.7	6.4
Natrona	28,479	28,629	29,516	- 0.5	- 3.5	1,926	1,945	1,605	6.8	6.8	5.4
Niobrara	1,237	1,264	1,522	- 2.1	-18.7	29	28	71	2.3	2.2	4.7
Park	14,841	13,099	14,698	13.3	1.0	710	740	539	4.8	5.6	3.7
Platte	4,722	4,846	4,466	- 2.6	5.7	240	289	207	5.1	6.0	4.6
Sheridan	13,106	13,191	12,311	- 0.6	6.5	619	628	520	4.7	4.8	4.2
Sublette	2,609	2,476	2,801	5.4	- 6.9	120	144	185	4.6	5.8	6.6
Sweetwater	17,932	18,168	18,657	- 1.3	- 3.9	1,273	1,247	1,345	7.1	6.9	7.2
Teton	13,897	9,226	13,347	50.6	4.1	156	249	255	1.1	2.7	1.9
Uinta	9,371	9,325	9,865	0.5	- 5.0	698	832	672	7.4	8.9	6.8
Washakie	4,067	4,190	4,436	2.9	- 8.3	176	298	263	4.3	7.1	5.9
Weston	3,148	3,311	3,168	4.9	- 0.6	178	206	149	5.7	6.2	4.7
United States									5.5	5.0	5.5
United States - Seasonally Adjusted								5.3	5.2	5.4	

The data contained in this table includes updated procedures mandated by the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. In addition, the 1988 data has been benchmarked to the Current Population Survey as conducted in Wyoming.

NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN WYOMING [1]

TABLE 3

(Prepared in Cooperation with U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

	EMPLOYMENT IN THOUSANDS			% CHANGE IN TOTAL EMP.	
INDUSTRY	JUNE 1989 [2] TOTAL	MAY 1989 [3] TOTAL	JUNE 1988 TOTAL	MAY 1989 to JUNE 1989	JUNE 1988 to JUNE 1989
WYOMING NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT					
Total Non-Farm Wage and Salary Employment	196.4	190.0	191.7	3.4%	2.5%
Manufacturing	9.2	9.0	8.9	2.2	3.4
Durable Goods	4.2	4.0	4.1	5.0	2.4
Nondurable Goods	5.0	5.0	4.8	0.0	4.2
Petroleum and Coal Products	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	187.2	181.0	182.8	3.4	2.4
Mining	18.6	18.3	18.7	1.6	- 0.5
Contract Construction	11.5	10.4	11.3	10.6	1.8
Transportation and Public Utilities	13.9	13.7	13.5	1.5	3.0
Railroad Transportation	2.0	2.0	1.9	0.0	5.3
Transportation except Railroads	6.1	5.9	5.7	3.4	7.0
Communications, Electricity, Gas and Sanitary Services	5.8	5.8	5.9	0.0	- 1.7
Wholesale and Retail Trade	43.3	42.1	42.8	2.9	1.2
Wholesale Trade	7.0	6.9	6.9	1.5	1.5
Retail Trade	36.3	35.2	35.9	3.1	1.1
Food Stores	5.3	5.2	5.0	1.9	6.0
Automotive Dealers and Service Stations	5.9	5.7	5.6	3.5	5.4
Eating and Drinking Places	14.0	13.3	13.9	5.3	0.7
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	7.3	7.3	7.2	0.0	1.4
Services	37.4	33.1	36.5	13.0	2.5
Personal Services	1.9	1.9	1.8	0.0	5.6
Medical and Other Health Services	6.9	6.9	6.9	0.0	0.0
Government	55.2	56.1	52.8	- 1.6	4.6
Federal Government	8.6	8.3	8.3	3.6	3.6
State and Local Government	46.6	47.8	44.5	- 2.5	4.7
State Government	14.8	14.6	13.6	1.4	8.8
Local Government	31.8	33.2	30.9	- 4.2	2.9

See footnotes at end of table

NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN WYOMING [1]

TABLE 3 (Continued) (Publication of Cheyenne data is not sanctioned by the Bureau of Labor Statistics)

	EMPLOYMENT IN THOUSANDS			% CHANGE IN TOTAL EMP.	
INDUSTRY	JUNE 1989 [2] TOTAL	MAY 1989 [3] TOTAL	JUNE 1988 TOTAL	MAY 1989 to JUNE 1989	JUNE 1988 to JUNE 1989
CASPER (Natrona County)					
Total Non-Farm Wage and Salary Employment	27.0	27.4	27.0	- 1.5%	0.0%
Manufacturing	1.5	1.4	1.4	7.1	7.1
Nondurable Goods	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Petroleum and Coal Products	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.0	-25.0
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	25.5	26.0	25.6	- 1.9	- 0.4
Mining	2.7	2.7	2.6	0.0	3.9
Oil and Gas Extraction	2.5	2.5	2.4	0.0	4.2
Other Mining, Quarrying, etc.	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Contract Construction	1.7	1.6	1.6	6.3	6.3
Transportation and Public Utilities	1.8	1.8	1.8	0.0	0.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	7.8	7.7	7.6	1.3	2.6
Wholesale Trade	2.2	2.1	2.1	4.8	4.8
Retail Trade	5.6	5.6	5.5	0.0	1.8
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.0
Services	5.8	5.7	5.7	1.8	1.8
Government	4.3	5.1	4.9	-15.7	-12.2
Federal Government	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
State and Local Government	3.6	4.4	4.2	-18.2	-14.3
CHEYENNE (Laramie County)					
Total Non-Farm Wage and Salary Employment	30.6	30.6	30.5	0.0%	0.3%
Manufacturing	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	29.3	29.3	29.2	0.0	0.3
Contract Construction	1.4	1.4	1.6	0.0	-12.5
Transportation and Public Utilities	3.0	3.0	2.9	0.0	3.5
Wholesale and Retail Trade	7.0	7.0	6.9	0.0	1.5
Wholesale Trade	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0
Retail Trade	6.2	6.2	6.1	0.0	1.6
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	1.8	1.8	1.9	0.0	- 5.3
Services	5.5	5.5	5.6	0.0	- 1.8
Government	10.6	10.5	10.3	1.0	2.9
Federal Government	2.8	2.8	2.7	0.0	3.7
State and Local Government	7.8	7.7	7.6	1.3	2.6

[1] *Estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary workers in non-agricultural establishments who worked or received pay during the week which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employeds, domestic servants and personnel of the armed forces are excluded.* [2] *Subject to revision.* [3] *Revised figures.*

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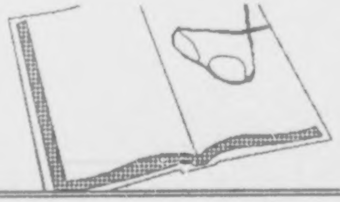
Labor Market Information



W Y O M I N G
LABOR FORCE TRENDS

The **Wyoming Labor Force Trends** is published by the Research and Analysis Section of the Wyoming Employment Security Commission.

- **Dick Sadler, Executive Director**
- **Bill Davis, Chief, Research and Analysis**
- **Gordon Wolford, Principal Statistician**
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WYOMING LABOR FORCE TRENDS

Vol. 26 No. 9 A Monthly Newsletter Published in Cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics September, 1989

Trend Setters

Wyoming	**Jun '89**	**Jul '89**
Labor Force	230,427	228,383
Employment	217,765	214,346
Unemployment	12,662	14,037
Rate (Raw)	5.5	6.1
Rate (S.A.)	6.1	7.0
Mining Hourly Wage	$14.33	$14.35
Avg. Weekly Hours, Mining	42.9	43.0
USA		
Rate (S.A.)	5.3	5.2
Mining Hourly Wage	$12.97	$13.11
Avg. Weekly Hours, Mining	42.8	43.2
Consumer Price Index		
All Urban (1982-1984 = 100)		
U.S. City Avg.	124.1	124.4
Year Change (U.S.)	+5.2	+5.0

S.A. Seasonally Adjusted.

In This Issue:

1989 Wyoming Annual Planning Report Available.

Wyoming Pay Increase Second lowest in U.S.

Wyoming Paid $8.7 Million in Unemployment Benefits Out-of-State.

Casper Included in Top 100.

Wyoming's Youth Enter Labor Force.

U. S. Employment Situation Changes Little in June

The national employment and unemployment picture, as measured by the household survey, in July remained about unchanged from June. Civilian unemployment edged down slightly to 5.2 percent from 5.3 percent in June and compared to 5.4 percent a year ago.

Nonagricultural payroll employment, as measured by the establishment survey, gained by 184,000 workers in July, seasonally adjusted. Results from both Federal surveys suggest the pace of employment growth has moderated in recent months.

The seasonally adjusted number of employed and unemployed in July in the U.S. stood at 117.5 and 6.6 million.

Wyoming Unemployment Up at 7.0 Percent

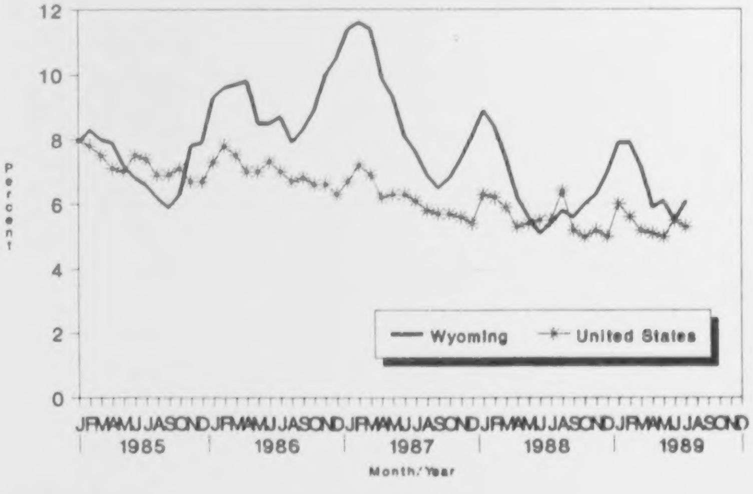
Seasonally adjusted unemployment was almost two full percentage points above the U.S. rate, at 7.0 percent, in July. This is up from both the 6.1 percent rate of last month and 6.2 percent rate of last year. Unadjusted, the July rate of 6.1 percent was up from the 5.5 and 5.4 percent of last month and last year. The number of jobseekers in July, at 14,000, was up from 12,700 in June and 13,000 a year ago. In July, only about a quarter of the unemployed were collecting unemployment insurance benefits in Wyoming.

In June, the latest data available for all states, Wyoming ranked eleventh highest in unadjusted unemployment at 5.5 percent. Mississippi and Hawaii were at the top and bottom of the scale at 9.8 and 3.0 percent. Of the states contiguous to Wyoming, Montana and Colorado had higher unemployment at 6.0 and 6.7 percent. On the other side of the coin, Nebraska, Utah, South Dakota, and Idaho had lower unemployment in the 3.6 to 4.9 percent range.

Wyoming Labor Force Down

In July, the statewide labor force, at 228,400, continued down from the 240,100 recorded a year ago. Total employment, workers, stood at 214,300 and was down almost six percent from the year ago count. On a more optimistic note, Wyoming service-producing industries continued to gain employment over-the-year. State and local government indicated an annual gain of 1,700 workers with summer street and highway construction projects accounting for the bulk of the gain.

Unemployment Rate, Wyoming and U.S.
Civilian Unadjusted
1985 - 1989



County Trends

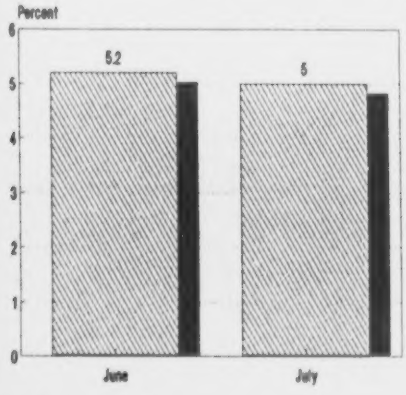
The Jackson Hole area, Teton County, continued its status as Wyoming's only pocket of prosperity in July. July unemployment was a paltry 1.7 percent and annual labor force growth was noted. Niobrara and Albany counties followed with unemployment rates of 2.6 and 4.1 percent. Sweetwater and Lincoln counties had the highest unemployment at 9.0 and 8.8 percent. The Casper and Cheyenne areas, Natrona and Laramie counties, had the highest number of jobseekers at 2,100 and 1,900 with unemployment of 7.1 and 5.6 percent.

1989 Wyoming Annual Planning Report

A wealth of economic information covering Wyoming and its counties is available in the *1989 Wyoming Annual Planning Report*. The report is a statistical publication which analyzes labor market developments in the state and represents an effort to summarize the considerable amount of data produced by the Research and Analysis Section of the Wyoming Employment Security Commission.

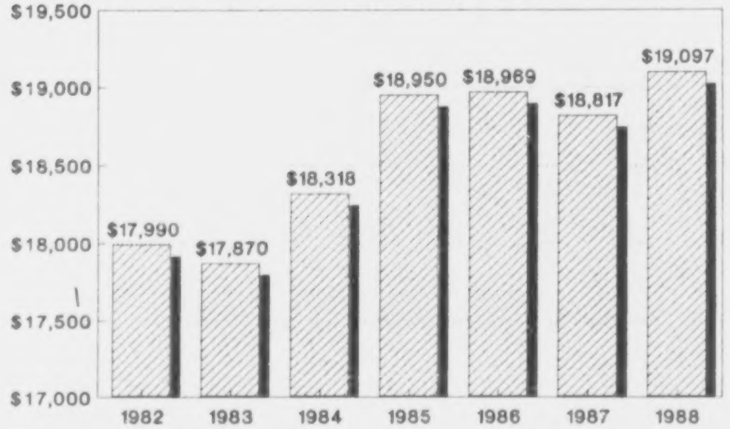
The *1989 Wyoming Annual Planning Report* is available from the preparer, Michael Paris, call (307) 235-3642, or write to the address on the back page of Trends.

Consumer Price Index
Annual Percent Change
All Urban



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

1988 Wyoming Annual Average Pay
(Covered by Unemployment Insurance)



Scale does not begin at zero.

Source: Research & Analysis in Cooperation with BLS.

Wyoming Pay Increase Second Lowest in U.S.

Wyoming average annual pay increased just 1.5 percent in 1988, the second lowest increase in the United States. Alaska posted the smallest increase with a 0.1 percent change in annual pay.

The average annual pay of Wyoming workers covered by State and Federal Unemployment Insurance (UI) programs was $19,097 in 1988, a 1.5 percent increase over the 1987 pay of $18,817. The national average annual pay for 1988 was $21,871, a 4.9 percent increase over 1987.

Among the states, the District of Columbia led the nation, as in 1987, with average annual pay of $30,254. Alaska was second with average annual pay of $28,033, followed by New York ($26,347), Connecticut ($26,244), and New Jersey ($25,748). South Dakota had the lowest average annual pay ($15,424), followed by North Dakota ($16,508) and Mississippi ($16,522).

As in previous years, the highest percentage increases in average annual pay for 1988 generally were in states along the East Coast from Maine to Virginia. New Jersey led the nation with an increase of 8.0 percent, followed by Connecticut (7.9 percent) and Massachusetts (7.4 percent).

Average annual pay for the nation varied widely by industry. The mining industry had the highest average annual pay ($34,341). The lowest average annual pay ($11,965) was in the retail trade industry which employs a large percentage of part-time workers.

These data are the product of a federal-state cooperative program in which state employment security agencies prepare summaries of employment and total pay of workers covered by unemployment insurance legislation.

Wyoming Paid $8.7 Million in Unemployment Benefits Out-of-State

Compared to all States, Wyoming paid the fourth highest proportion of unemployment benefits to out-of-state claimants. The national average for interstate payments in 1987 was nearly six percent. Wyoming sent 17.8 percent of its total benefit payments to out-of-state addresses.

Of the $48.9 million in Wyoming unemployment benefits paid in 1987, $8.7 million went out-of-state. The states that had a higher percentage of interstate benefits were Alaska (25.7 percent), Washington, D.C. (19.0 percent) and Delaware (18.5 percent).

CAMPBELL, WYOMING

Campbell County's 1987 population of 33,800 ranked fifth in the state.

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME - In 1987, Campbell had a per capita personal income (PCPI) of $13,761. This PCPI ranked Third in the state, and was 108 percent of the state average ($12,706) and 89 percent of the national average ($15,484). In 1977, Campbell's PCPI of $10,710 ranked first in the state. The average annual growth rate of PCPI over the past 10 years was 2.5 percent. The average annual growth rate for the state was 5.0 percent and for the nation was 7.8 percent.

CARBON, WYOMING

Carbon County's 1987 population of 18,700 ranked 10th in the state.

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME - In 1987, Carbon had a per capita personal income (PCPI) of $12,478. This PCPI ranked 11th in the state, and was 98 percent of the state average ($12,706) and 81 percent of the national average ($15,484). In 1977, Carbon's PCPI of $8,708 ranked fourth in the state. The average annual growth rate of PCPI over the past 10 years was 3.7 percent. The average annual growth rate for the state was 5.0 percent and for the nation was 7.8 percent.

Casper Included in Top 100

Casper, once considered the "Oil Capitol of the Rockies," has been named one of the USA's top 100 places to live by readers of *Money* magazine. For 1989, the magazine's readers ranked Casper 97th based on a list of regional attributes including availability of hospitals, house appreciation and low crime rate. In 1988 Casper ranked 237th.

The number one ranked city out of 300 listed, was Seattle.

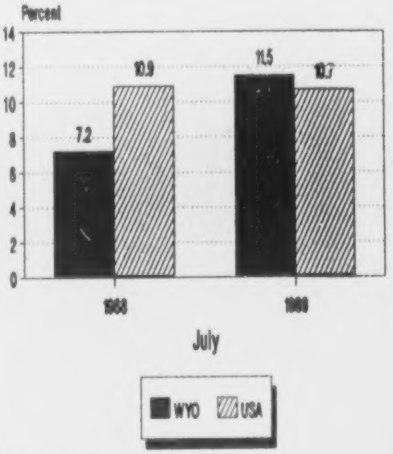
Wyoming's Youth Enter Labor Force

Between April and July each year, the number of 16-to-24 year olds in the labor force grows rapidly, as large numbers of high school and college students search for temporary summer jobs and recent graduates look for permanent employment. During July, the youth labor force in Wyoming expanded to include 85.9 percent of the youth civilian population working or looking for work. Almost 47,000 youth were participating in the labor force in July, 1989, an increase of almost 2,500 over July, 1988.

Youth Unemployment Rates

Wyoming and U.S.

July, 1988 and July, 1989



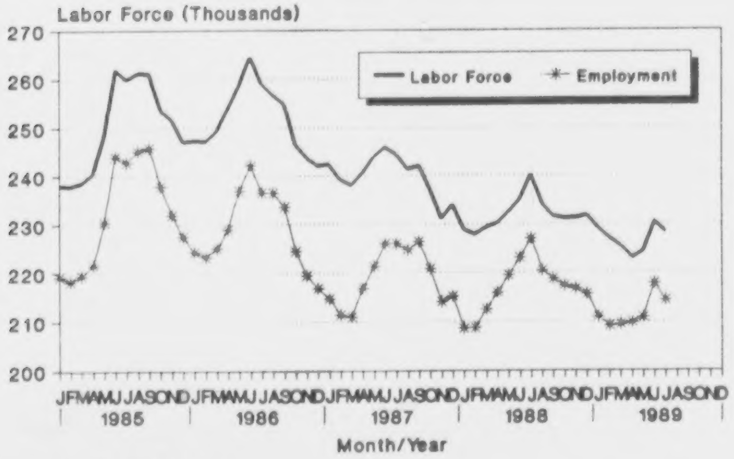
Source: Current Population Survey

While more youth were participating in the labor force, there were fewer finding jobs. The July, 1989 unemployment rate for 16-24 year olds was 11.5 percent, that compares to 7.2 percent last year, and 9.4 percent last month.

Nationally, a record proportion of youths working or looking for work--the labor force participation rate--reached a record high of 77.5 percent in July, exceeding the previous high attained last summer. However, due to the continuous decline of the youth population, the actual number of young workers in the labor force, 25.0 million, was 390,000 lower than in July of 1988. The national July, 1989 unemployment rate for youth was 10.7 percent.

Wyoming Labor Force and Employment

1985 - 1989



Scale does not begin at zero.
Source: Local Area Unemployment Statistics, BLS and Research & Analysis.

Consumer Price Index

(1982-1984 = 100)
All Urban

	July 1989	Annual % change
All Items	124.4	5.0
Food & Beverage	125.4	5.6
Housing	123.9	4.0
Entertainment	126.9	5.3
Apparel & Upkeep	115.0	2.0
Transportation	115.4	6.0
Medical	149.7	7.5

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 1

WYOMING ECONOMIC INDICATORS

ITEM	JULY 1989	JUNE 1989	JULY 1988	% CHANGE IN TOTAL EMP. Percent Change From A Month Ago	 A Year Ago
WYOMING EMPLOYMENT DATA					
Total Civilian Labor Force	228,383	230,427	240,081	- 0.9%	- 4.9%
Unemployment	14,037	12,662	13,037	10.9	7.7
Employed Labor Force	214,346	217,765	227,044	- 1.6	- 5.6
a. Covered Employment (Under WY UI Law) [3]	184,500	183,100	178,558	0.8	3.3
b. Agriculture [3]	13,839	14,305	13,926	- 3.3	- 0.6
Total Unemployment Rate (WY) Seasonally Adjusted*	6.1% 7.0%*	5.5% 6.1%*	5.4% 6.2%*	XXX	XXX
Total Unemployment Rate (U. S.) Seasonally Adjusted*	5.3% 5.2%*	5.5% 5.3%*	5.5% 5.4%*	XXX	XXX
Insured Unemployment Rate (WY) [4]	1.6%	1.7%	1.4%	XXX	XXX
HOURS AND EARNINGS					
Mining (Production Workers):					
Average Weekly Earnings	$ 617.05	$ 614.76	$ 620.19	0.4	- 0.5
Average Weekly Hours	43.0	42.9	43.4	0.2	- 0.9
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 14.35	$ 14.33	$ 14.29	0.1	0.4
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
Claims Filed in Local Offices	13,082	13,328	12,852	- 1.8	1.8
a. Initial	1,685	2,044	1,933	-17.6	-12.8
Weeks Compensated	8,309	10,350	8,619	-19.7	- 3.6
Total Amount Benefits Paid	$1,295,951	$1,621,041	$1,310,039	-20.1	- 1.1
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$ 155.20	$ 155.36	$ 151.20	- 0.1	2.6
EMPLOYMENT SERVICE					
Total Applications Received During Month	N.A.	4,532	N.A.	XXX	XXX
Total Openings Received	N.A.	5,382	N.A.	XXX	XXX
Individual Placements	N.A.	2,835	N.A.	XXX	XXX
Placement Transactions	N.A.	4,809	N.A.	XXX	XXX
UNITED STATES DATA					
HOURS AND EARNINGS					
Mining (Production Workers):					
Average Weekly Earnings	$ 566.35	$ 555.12	$ 532.98	2.0	6.3
Average Weekly Hours	43.2	42.8	42.0	0.9	2.9
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 13.11	$ 12.97	$ 12.69	1.1	3.3
PRICE INDEXES					
Consumer Price Index 1982-1984 = 100	124.4	124.1	118.5	0.2	5.0
Producer Prices, All Commodities 1982-1984 = 100	112.7	112.8	107.9	- 0.1	4.4
Food and Beverage, 1982-1984 = 100	125.4	124.9	118.8	0.4	5.6

[1] *Estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary workers in non-agricultural establishments who worked or received pay during the week which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employeds, domestic servants and personnel of the armed forces are excluded.* [2] *Subject to revision.* [3] *Revised figures.*

WYOMING
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT

TABLE 2

(Prepared in Cooperation with U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

	LABOR FORCE					UNEMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
COUNTY	JULY 1989	JUNE 1989	JULY 1988	% CHANGE JUNE-JULY	% CHANGE JULY-JULY	JULY 1989	JUNE 1989	JULY 1988	JULY 1989	JUNE 1989	JULY 1988
Statewide	228,383	230,427	240,081	-0.9	-4.9	14,037	12,662	13,037	6.1%	5.5%	5.4%
Statewide - Seasonally Adjusted									7.0	6.1	6.2
Albany	13,132	13,612	14,360	- 3.5	- 8.6	537	435	413	4.1	3.2	2.9
Big Horn	4,806	5,125	4,853	- 6.2	- 1.0	290	281	346	6.0	5.5	7.1
Campbell	13,881	14,405	14,745	- 3.6	- 5.9	1,020	1,099	868	7.3	7.6	5.9
Carbon	6,723	7,372	7,361	- 8.8	- 8.7	515	474	488	7.7	6.4	6.6
Converse	5,531	5,453	5,824	1.4	- 5.0	400	356	391	7.2	6.5	6.7
Crook	2,774	2,946	3,004	- 5.8	- 7.7	145	141	140	5.2	4.8	4.7
Fremont	15,108	15,914	15,377	- 5.1	- 1.7	1,203	1,069	1,146	8.0	6.7	7.5
Goshen	5,480	5,679	5,962	- 3.5	- 8.1	288	193	343	5.3	3.4	5.8
Hot Springs	2,726	2,796	2,943	- 2.5	- 7.4	119	102	124	4.4	3.6	4.2
Johnson	3,503	3,863	3,612	- 9.3	- 3.0	211	181	165	6.0	4.7	4.6
Laramie	33,298	33,296	36,366	0.0	- 8.4	1,859	1,727	1,741	5.6	5.2	4.8
Lincoln	5,299	5,663	5,835	- 6.4	- 9.2	464	453	404	8.8	8.0	6.9
Natrona	29,671	29,014	30,415	2.3	- 2.4	2,104	1,937	1,771	7.1	6.7	5.8
Niobrara	1,137	1,238	1,434	- 8.2	-20.7	30	29	73	2.6	2.3	5.1
Park	14,913	14,934	15,467	- 0.1	- 3.6	654	714	628	4.4	4.8	4.1
Platte	4,648	4,744	4,591	- 2.0	1.2	249	240	259	5.4	5.1	5.6
Sheridan	13,275	13,182	13,133	0.7	1.1	641	625	628	4.8	4.7	4.8
Sublette	2,730	2,625	2,996	4.0	- 8.9	177	122	188	6.5	4.6	6.3
Sweetwater	17,592	17,980	18,586	- 2.2	- 5.3	1,585	1,274	1,484	9.0	7.1	8.0
Teton	15,540	13,941	15,421	11.5	0.8	262	158	271	1.7	1.1	1.8
Uinta	9,261	9,401	9,874	- 1.5	- 6.2	750	698	693	8.1	7.4	7.0
Washakie	4,105	4,092	4,586	0.3	-10.5	273	177	292	6.7	4.3	6.4
Weston	3,252	3,153	3,334	3.1	- 2.5	262	177	180	8.1	5.6	5.4
United States									5.3	5.5	5.5
United States - Seasonally Adjusted									5.2	5.3	5.4

The ESC wishes to state that the data contained in this table are only estimates. The data for the current month is a preliminary estimate and will be revised next month, and revised yet again in about a year. The data contained in this table includes updated procedures mandated by the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. In addition, the 1988 data has been benchmarked to the Current Population Survey as conducted in Wyoming.

TABLE 3

NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN WYOMING [1]

(Prepared in Cooperation with U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT IN THOUSANDS JULY 1989 [2] TOTAL	JUNE 1989 [3] TOTAL	JULY 1988 TOTAL	% CHANGE IN TOTAL EMP. JUNE 1989 to JULY 1989	JULY 1988 to JULY 1989
WYOMING NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT					
Total Non-Farm Wage and Salary Employment	189.6	196.7	185.9	- 3.6%	2.0%
Manufacturing	9.5	9.5	9.1	0.0	4.4
Durable Goods	4.3	4.3	4.2	0.0	2.4
Nondurable Goods	5.2	5.2	4.9	0.0	6.1
Petroleum and Coal Products	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	180.1	187.2	176.8	- 3.8	1.9
Mining	18.9	18.6	18.9	1.6	0.0
Contract Construction	11.4	11.2	11.7	1.8	- 2.6
Transportation and Public Utilities	14.1	14.0	13.5	0.7	4.4
Railroad Transportation	2.0	2.0	1.9	0.0	5.3
Transportation except Railroads	6.2	6.1	5.7	1.6	8.8
Communications, Electricity, Gas and Sanitary Services	5.9	5.9	5.9	0.0	0.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	43.3	43.3	43.2	0.0	0.2
Wholesale Trade	7.0	7.0	7.0	0.0	0.0
Retail Trade	36.3	36.3	36.2	0.0	0.3
Food Stores	5.3	5.3	5.1	0.0	3.9
Automotive Dealers and Service Stations	5.9	5.9	5.8	0.0	1.7
Eating and Drinking Places	13.9	13.9	14.0	0.0	- 0.7
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	7.3	7.3	7.2	0.0	1.4
Services	37.6	37.4	37.2	0.5	1.1
Personal Services	1.8	1.9	1.8	- 5.3	0.0
Medical and Other Health Services	6.9	6.9	6.9	0.0	0.0
Government	47.5	55.4	45.1	-14.3	5.3
Federal Government	9.1	9.1	8.4	0.0	8.3
State and Local Government	38.4	46.3	36.7	-17.1	4.6
State Government	14.4	14.4	13.4	0.0	7.5
Local Government	24.0	31.9	23.3	-24.8	3.0

See footnotes at end of table

NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN WYOMING [1]

TABLE 3 (Continued)

(Publication of Cheyenne data is not sanctioned by the Bureau of Labor Statistics)

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT IN THOUSANDS JULY 1989 [2] TOTAL	JUNE 1989 [3] TOTAL	JULY 1988 TOTAL	% CHANGE IN TOTAL EMP. JUNE 1989 to JULY 1989	JULY 1988 to JULY 1989
CASPER (Natrona County)					
Total Non-Farm Wage and Salary Employment	27.8	27.8	26.8	0.0	3.7
Manufacturing	1.5	1.5	1.4	0.0	7.1
Nondurable Goods	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Petroleum and Coal Products	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.0	-25.0
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	26.3	26.3	25.4	0.0	3.5
Mining	2.7	2.7	2.7	0.0	0.0
Oil and Gas Extraction	2.5	2.5	2.5	0.0	0.0
Other Mining, Quarrying, etc.	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Contract Construction	1.7	1.7	1.6	0.0	6.3
Transportation and Public Utilities	1.8	1.8	1.8	0.0	0.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	7.8	7.8	7.7	0.0	1.3
Wholesale Trade	2.2	2.2	2.2	0.0	0.0
Retail Trade	5.6	5.6	5.5	0.0	1.8
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.0
Services	5.8	5.8	5.8	0.0	0.0
Government	5.1	5.1	4.4	0.0	15.9
Federal Government	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
State and Local Government	4.4	4.4	3.7	0.0	18.9
CHEYENNE (Laramie County)					
Total Non-Farm Wage and Salary Employment	30.2	30.6	30.2	- 1.3	0.0
Manufacturing	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	28.9	29.3	28.9	- 1.4	0.0
Contract Construction	1.3	1.3	1.7	0.0	-23.5
Transportation and Public Utilities	3.1	3.0	2.9	3.3	6.9
Wholesale and Retail Trade	7.1	7.0	7.0	1.4	1.4
Wholesale Trade	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0
Retail Trade	6.3	6.2	6.2	1.6	1.6
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	1.8	1.8	1.9	0.0	- 5.3
Services	5.6	5.6	5.7	0.0	- 1.8
Government	9.9	10.6	9.7	- 6.6	2.1
Federal Government	2.8	2.8	2.7	0.0	3.7
State and Local Government	7.1	7.8	7.0	- 9.0	1.4

[1] *Estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary workers in non-agricultural establishments who worked or received pay during the week which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employeds, domestic servants and personnel of the armed forces are excluded.* [2] *Subject to revision.* [3] *Revised figures.*

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WYOMING

LABOR FORCE TRENDS

The **Wyoming Labor Force Trends** is published by the Research and Analysis Section of the Wyoming Employment Security Commission.

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WYOMING LABOR FORCE TRENDS

Vol. 26 No. 10 A Monthly Newsletter Published in Cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics October, 1989

Trend Setters

Wyoming	**July'89**	**Aug'89**
Labor Force	228,633	225,264
Employment	214586	211,765
Unemployment	14,047	13,499
Rate (Raw)	6.1	6.0
Rate (S.A.)	7.0	7.1
Mining Hourly Wage	$14.42	$14.21
Avg. Weekly Hours, Mining	42.8	42.8
USA		
Rate (S.A.)	5.2	5.2
Mining Hourly Wage	$12.97	$13.11
Avg. Weekly Hours, Mining	42.8	43.2
Consumer Price Index All Urban (1982-1984=100)		
U.S. City Avg.	124.4	124.6
Year Change(U.S.)	+5.0	+4.7

S.A.-Seasonally Adjusted

In This Issue:

Wyoming Lumber Production Declines.

1987 Census of Agriculture.

Civilian Unemployment Rates by Country.

U.S. Unemployment Continues at 5.2 Percent

National unemployment, at 5.2 percent in August seasonally adjusted, continued in the same 5.2-5.3 percent range it has maintained since April. The year ago rate was 5.6 percent. Adult men had the lowest unemployment, at 4.4 percent, in August. Teenagers continued with the highest, at 14.5 percent. National nonagricultural payroll employment, as measured by the establishment survey, gained 110,000 workers in August. The household survey picked up 138,000 workers. Both of these Federal surveys suggest the pace of employment growth has moderated in recent months, implying a "soft landing" for the economy.

National Service-Producing Industries Gain

Annual worker gains in the U.S. economy were concentrated in services, up 1.3 million; trade, up 614 thousand; and government, up 442 thousand. Like Wyoming, the mining industry showed little improvement over-the-year.

The seasonally adjusted number of employed and unemployed in August in the U.S. stood at 117.6 and 6.4 million, respectively.

Wyoming Unemployment at 7.1 Percent

Statewide seasonally adjusted unemployment continued at almost two full percentage points above the U.S. rate, at 7.1 percent, in August. The August rate is about the same as the 7.0 percent of last month and slightly above the 6.8 percent of a year ago.

Unadjusted, the August rate of 6.0 percent was at about the same level as the 6.1 and 5.8 percent of a month and a year ago. The number unemployed in August stood at 13,500.

Wyoming 7th Highest

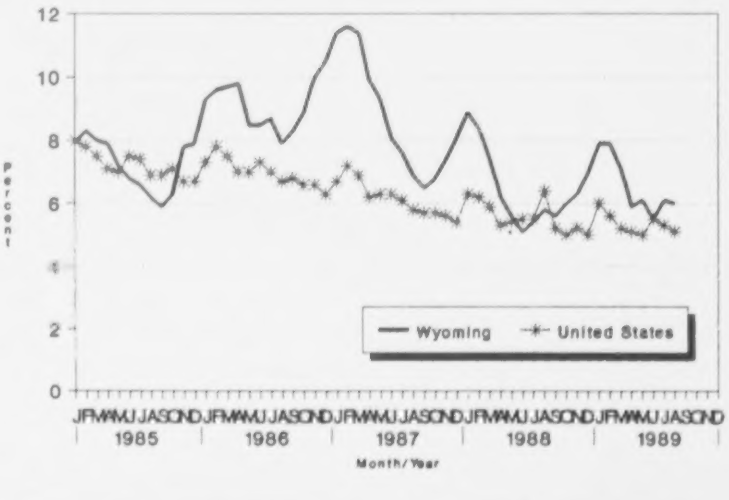
The Cowboy State ranked seventh highest in unadjusted unemployment, nationally, at 6.1 percent in July. Louisiana and Hawaii ranked highest and lowest at 9.7 and 2.4 percent. Wyoming had higher unemployment than any of its contiguous states.

Wyoming Labor Force Continues Decline

In August, the statewide civilian labor force, at 225,300, continued down by almost four percent from a year ago. Total employment, workers, stood at 211,800.

Annual worker declines continued in mining and construction, the chief growth industries during the 1974-1982 energy boom. On an optimistic note, noteable annual gains were posted in services, following the same trend as the nation. Transportation and public utilities in Wyoming

Unemployment Rate, Wyoming and the U.S.
Civilian Unadjusted
1985 - 1989



showed growth. Lesser gains were recorded in government, manufacturing and finance, insurance and real estate.

Jackson Hole, the Growth Continues

Teton County, Jackson Hole, continued its prosperous ways with the highest numerical labor force growth and an incredibly low, 1.4 percent, unemployment rate.

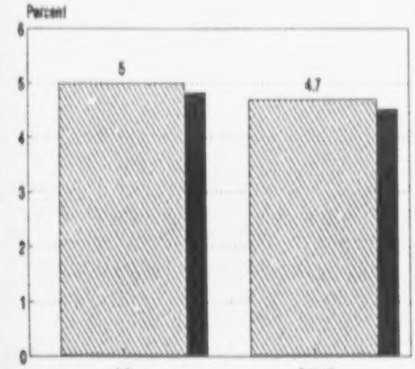
It appears that dependence upon tourism, where the Tetons are concerned, is a virtual guarantee of constant employment growth. For example, during the 1974-1982 boom years while the state averaged an eight percent annual growth rate, Jackson Hole averaged 10 percent with no energy dependence. While statewide employment has dropped 15 percent since 1982, Teton County has grown by 55 percent.

The Rest of the State

Like the state as a whole, most Wyoming counties indicated over the year labor force declines. The highest unemployment rate was shared by Fremont and Sweetwater counties, both with 8.1 percent. Next to Teton County, Niobrara and Albany counties had the lowest unemployment rates of 2.6 and 3.4 percent.

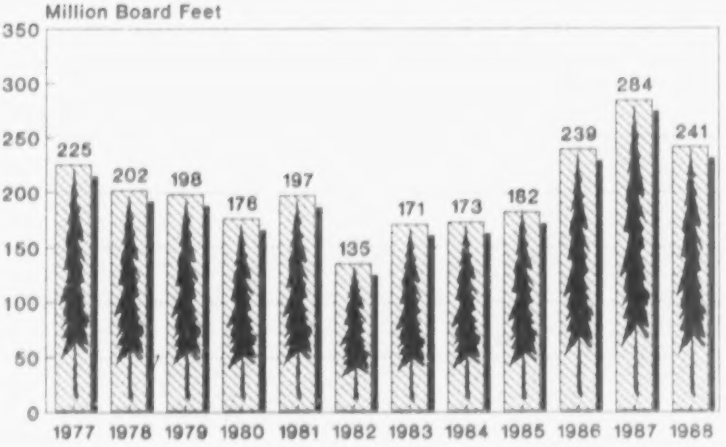
Natrona County, the Casper area, had the most unemployed, 2,100.

Consumer Price Index
Annual Percent Change
All Urban



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

Wyoming Lumber Production
1977 - 1988



Source: Western Wood Products Assoc.

Wyoming Lumber Production Declines

According to information in the Western Wood Production Association's *1988 Statistical Yearbook of the Western Lumber Industry*, Wyoming's lumber production fell 15 percent from 284 million board feet (MBF) in 1987 to 241 MBF in 1988. The state saw its lowest production in recent years in 1982, a scant 135 MBF.

The estimated wholesale value of the lumber produced in Wyoming in 1988 was $63.4 million, a 1.3 percent decline from the 1987 value of $64.2 million. For 1982 the estimated valuation was $27.1 million.

During 1988 Wyoming's forest products industry saw employment increasing by 20 workers. The industry employed about 1,410 workers in 1988 or 0.8 percent of the state's total employment.

Most of Wyoming's lumber is sold to markets in the midwest or to parts of the Southeast and South Central United States. Wyoming exports little, if any, of its lumber overseas. Ponderosa pine accounted for the largest share of the lumber cut, 36.6 percent, while lodgepole pine accounted for another 26.0 percent.

Albany, Converse, Crook, Platte and Weston counties as a group saw their production remain steady producing 69 MBF in both 1987 and 1988. The Carbon, Hot Springs, Johnson, Park and Sheridan group saw a decrease in lumber production of 17 MBF over-the-year, from 130 MBF to 113 MBF. The group of Fremont, Lincoln, Sublette and Uinta counties also saw a decrease from 85 MBF to 59 MBF.

CONVERSE, WYOMING

Converse County's 1987 population of 12,800 ranked 12th in the state.

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME - In 1987, Converse had a per capita personal income (PCPI) of $12,183. This PCPI ranked 14th in the state, and was 96 percent of the state average ($12,706) and 79 percent of the national average ($15,484). In 1977, Converse's PCPI of $8,465 ranked sixth in the state. The average annual growth rate of PCPI over the past 10 years was 3.7 percent. The average annual growth rate for the state was 5.0 percent and for the nation 7.8 percent.

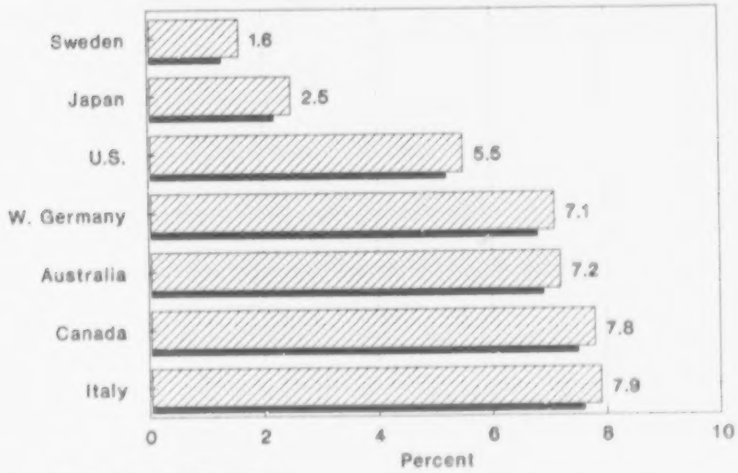
CROOK, WYOMING

Crook County's 1987 population of 5,900 ranked 20th in the state.

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME - In 1987, Crook had a per capita personal income (PCPI) of $12,573. This PCPI ranked 10th in the state, and was 99 percent of the state average ($12,706) and 81 percent of the national average ($15,484). In 1977, Crook's PCPI of $6,855 ranked 13th in the state. The average annual

Civilian Unemployment Rates by Country

1988 Annual Averages



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

growth rate for the state was 5.0 percent and for the nation was 7.8 percent.

1987 Census of Wyoming Agriculture

Agriculture in Wyoming has historically been important to the state's development and economic stability. Results from the just released 1987 Census of Agriculture show that this industry is as important as ever to Wyoming's well-being.

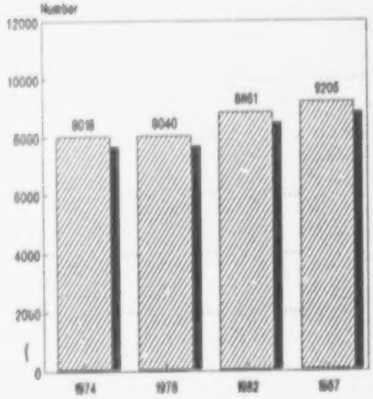
Since the early seventies the number of farms and ranches in Wyoming has increased, going from 8,018 in 1974 to 9,205 in 1987. This is contrary to the national trend of fewer farms with more corporate sponsorship.

While there were more farms, the average size of those farms in Wyoming decreased, falling from 4,274 acres in 1974 to 3,650 acres in 1987. Wyoming ranked second among the states in 1987 in average farm size.

Below are highlights from the 1987 Census of Wyoming Agriculture.

- The value of land in Wyoming was $147 an acre.
- About 88 percent of land use was pastureland and rangeland, while 8.4 percent was used for cropland.
- The average farm operator was 52 years old.
- Most farms were individually or family run, rather than partnerships or corporations.
- Half of all farm operators work full-time on the farm, however another 30 percent spend 200 days or more working off the farm.
- The average farm in Wyoming would have $533,284 worth of land and buildings.
- The majority of farms (70.2 percent) have product sale values of less than $50,000.
- Of the crops harvested 66 percent of the acreage goes to growing hay-all types.
- Fremont County had the most farms in the state, 908.
- Sweetwater County had the largest average farm size, 9,195 acres.
- Teton County had the highest per acre value, $1,233.
- Sublette County had the greatest number of acres of irrigated land, 159,025.

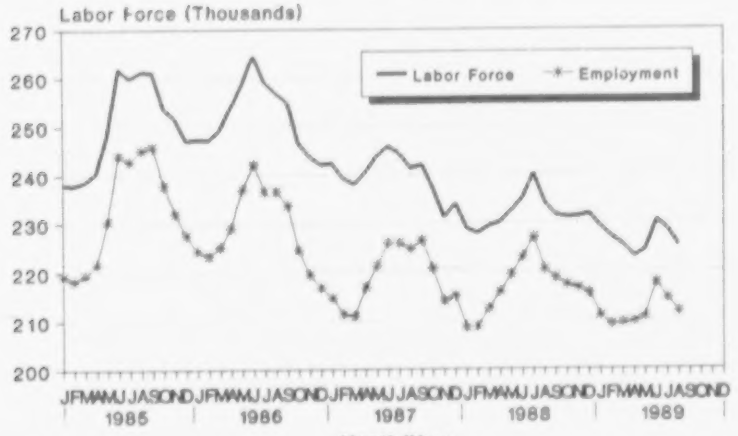
Wyoming Farms and Ranches



Source: U.S. Department of Census.

Wyoming Labor Force and Employment

1985 - 1989



Scale does not begin at zero.
Source: Local Area Unemployment Statistics, BLS and Research & Analysis.

Consumer Price Index

(1982-1984 = 100)
All Urban

	Aug 1989	Annual % change
All Items	124.6	4.7
Food & Beverage	125.6	5.2
Housing	124.2	3.9
Entertainment	127.3	5.5
Apparel & Upkeep	115.0	2.1
Transportation	114.3	4.3
Medical	150.7	7.7

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 1

WYOMING
ECONOMIC INDICATORS

ITEM	AUGUST 1989 [1]	JULY 1989 [1]	AUGUST 1988 [2]	% CHANGE IN TOTAL EMP. Percent Change From A Month Ago	A Year Ago
WYOMING EMPLOYMENT DATA					
Total Civilian Labor Force	225,264	228,633	234,050	- 1.5	- 3.8
Unemployment	13,499	14,047	13,590	- 3.9	- 0.7
Employed Labor Force	211,765	214,586	220,460	- 1.3	- 3.9
a. Covered Employment (Under WY UI Law) [3]	185,500	184,500	180,691	0.5	2.7
b. Agriculture [3]	14,176	13,839	15,044	2.4	- 5.8
Total Unemployment Rate (WY) Seasonally Adjusted*	6.0% 7.1%*	6.1% 7.0%*	5.8% 6.8%*	XXX	XXX
Total Unemployment Rate (U. S.) Seasonally Adjusted*	5.1% 5.2%*	5.3% 5.2%*	5.4% 5.6%*	XXX	XXX
Insured Unemployment Rate (WY) [4]	1.3%	1.4%	1.6%	XXX	XXX
HOURS AND EARNINGS [5]					
Mining (Production Workers):					
Average Weekly Earnings	$ 608.19	$ 617.18	$ 626.01	- 1.5	- 2.8
Average Weekly Hours	42.8	42.8	43.9	0.0	- 2.5
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 14.21	$ 14.42	$ 14.26	- 1.5	- 0.4
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
Claims Filed in Local Offices	11,369	13,082	13,389	-13.1	-15.1
a. Initial	1,668	1,685	1,607	- 1.0	3.8
Weeks Compensated	8,912	8,309	9,085	7.3	- 1.9
Total Amount Benefits Paid	$1,370,740	$1,295 951	$1,401,735	5.8	- 2.2
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$ 153.42	$ 155.20	$ 153.75	- 1.1	- 0.2
EMPLOYMENT SERVICE					
Total Applications Received During Month	5,824	6,930	3,800	-16.0	53.3
Total Openings Received	4,030	3,586	3,985	12.4	1.1
Individual Placements	2,257	2,255	2,297	0.1	1.7
Placement Transactions	2,634	2,517	2,901	4.6	- 9.2
UNITED STATES DATA					
HOURS AND EARNINGS [5]					
Mining (Production Workers):					
Average Weekly Earnings	$ 566.35	$ 555.12	$ 532.98	2.0	6.3
Average Weekly Hours	43.2	42.8	42.0	0.9	2.9
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 13.11	$ 12.97	$ 12.69	1.1	3.3
PRICE INDEXES					
Consumer Price Index 1982-1984 = 100	124.6	124.4	119.0	0.2	4.7
Producer Prices, All Commodities 1982-1984 = 100	112.0	112.7	108.0	- 0.6	3.7

[1] Preliminary. [2] Revised. [3] Not bencharmarked to current population survey. [4] Rate does not include claimants remaining benefits under extended benefit provisions. [5] Estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary workers in non-agricultural establishments who worked or received pay during the week which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employeds, domestic servants, and personnel of the armed forces are excluded.

WYOMING
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT

TABLE 2

(Prepared in Cooperation with U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

	LABOR FORCE					UNEMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
COUNTY	AUG 1989	JUL 1989	AUG 1988	% CHANGE JUL-AUG	% CHANGE AUG-AUG	AUG 1989	AUG 1989	JUL 1988	AUG 1989	JUL 1989	AUG 1988
Statewide	225,264	228,633	234,050	- 1.5	- 3.8	13,499	14,047	13,590	6.0	6.1	5.8
Statewide - Seasonally Adjusted									7.1*	7.0*	6.8*
Albany	13,010	13,213	14,030	- 1.5	- 7.3	443	534	466	3.4	4.0	3.3
Big Horn	4,796	4,828	4,792	- 0.7	0.1	275	291	349	5.7	6.0	7.3
Campbell	14,087	13,966	14,657	0.9	- 3.9	1,099	1,023	934	7.8	7.3	6.4
Carbon	6,779	6,763	7,390	0.2	- 8.3	470	517	506	6.9	7.6	6.8
Converse	5,485	5,565	5,698	- 1.4	- 3.7	401	400	408	7.3	7.2	7.2
Crook	2,677	2,784	2,753	- 3.8	- 2.8	204	147	115	7.6	5.3	4.2
Fremont	15,174	15,208	15,211	- 0.2	- 0.2	1,231	1,208	1,146	8.1	7.9	7.5
Goshen	5,258	5,497	5,714	- 4.3	- 8.0	230	289	355	4.4	5.3	6.2
Hot Springs	2,626	2,744	2,834	- 4.3	- 7.3	115	121	142	4.4	4.4	5.0
Johnson	3,464	3,522	3,527	- 1.6	- 1.8	179	213	169	5.2	6.0	4.8
Laramie	32,821	33,280	35,281	- 1.4	- 7.0	1,821	1,861	1,750	5.5	5.6	5.0
Lincoln	5,374	5,327	5,952	0.9	- 9.7	368	464	413	6.8	8.7	6.9
Natrona	28,963	28,989	29,676	- 0.1	- 2.4	2,082	2,091	1,772	7.2	7.2	6.0
Niobrara	1,105	1,140	1,374	- 3.1	-19.6	29	30	73	2.6	2.6	5.3
Park	14,814	14,991	14,881	- 1.2	- 0.5	777	653	664	5.2	4.4	4.5
Platte	4,657	4,670	4,550	- 0.3	2.4	266	249	297	5.7	5.3	6.5
Sheridan	13,088	13,351	12,848	- 2.0	1.9	644	644	749	4.9	4.8	5.8
Sublette	2,650	2,742	2,939	- 3.4	- 9.8	102	174	174	3.8	6.3	5.9
Sweetwater	17,245	17,703	18,132	- 2.6	- 4.9	1,395	1,591	1,563	8.1	9.0	8.6
Teton	15,002	15,647	14,595	- 4.1	2.8	217	262	262	1.4	1.7	1.8
Uinta	8,970	9,306	9,494	- 3.6	- 5.5	713	749	779	7.9	8.0	8.2
Washakie	4,004	4,123	4,404	- 2.9	- 9.1	250	272	295	6.2	6.6	6.7
Weston	3,215	3,273	3,320	- 1.8	- 3.2	188	264	210	5.8	8.1	6.3
United States									5.1	5.3	5.4
United States - Seasonally Adjusted									5.2*	5.2*	5.6*

The ESC wishes to state that the data contained in this table are only estimates. The data for the current month is a preliminary estimate and will be revised next month, and revised yet again in about a year. The data contained in this table includes updated procedures mandated by the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. In addition, the 1988 data has been benchmarked to the Current Population Survey as conducted in Wyoming.

TABLE 3

NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN WYOMING [1]

(Prepared in Cooperation with U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT IN THOUSANDS AUG 1989 [2] TOTAL	JUL 1989 [3] TOTAL	AUG 1988 TOTAL	% CHANGE IN TOTAL EMP. JUL 1989 to AUG 1989	AUG 1988 to AUG 1989
WYOMING NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT					
Total Non-Farm Wage & Salary Employment	189.2	190.2	187.1	-0.5%	1.1%
Manufacturing	9.4	9.5	9.1	-1.1	3.3
Durable Goods	4.3	4.3	4.2	0.0	2.4
Nondurable Goods	5.1	5.2	4.9	-1.9	4.1
Petroleum & Coal Products	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	179.8	180.7	178.0	-0.5	1.0
Mining	18.9	18.8	19.2	0.5	-1.6
Contract Construction	11.8	11.4	11.9	3.5	-0.8
Transportation & Public Utilities	14.2	13.9	13.5	2.2	5.2
Railroad Transportation	2.0	2.0	1.9	0.0	5.3
Transportation except Railroads	6.3	6.1	5.7	3.3	10.5
Communications, Electric, Gas, & Sanitary Services	5.9	5.8	5.9	1.7	0.0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	43.2	43.7	43.3	-1.1	-0.2
Wholesale Trade	7.0	7.0	6.9	0.0	1.5
Retail Trade	36.2	36.7	36.4	-1.4	-0.6
Food Stores	5.2	5.3	5.1	-1.9	2.0
Automotive Dealers & Service Stations	6.0	6.1	5.8	-1.6	3.5
Eating & Drinking Places	13.8	14.0	14.0	-1.4	-1.4
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	7.3	7.3	7.2	0.0	1.4
Services	38.2	38.1	37.1	0.3	3.0
Personal Services	1.8	1.8	1.9	0.0	-5.3
Medical & Other Health Services	7.0	7.0	6.9	0.0	1.5
Government	46.2	47.5	45.8	-2.7	0.9
Federal Government	8.9	9.1	8.5	-2.2	4.7
State & Local Government	37.3	38.4	37.3	-2.9	0.0
State Government	13.8	14.4	13.1	-4.2	5.3
Local Government	23.5	24.0	24.2	-2.1	-2.9

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE 3 (Continued)

NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN WYOMING[1]

(Prepared in Cooperation with U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT IN THOUSANDS AUG 1989[2] TOTAL	JUL 1989[3] TOTAL	AUG 1988 TOTAL	% CHANGE IN TOTAL EMP. JUL 1989 to AUG 1989	AUG 1988 to AUG 1989
CASPER (Natrona County)					
Total Non-Farm Wage & Salary Employment	27.3	27.2	26.9	0.4%	1.5%
Manufacturing	1.5	1.5	1.4	0.0	7.1
Nondurable Goods	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Petroleum & Coal Products	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	25.8	25.7	25.5	0.4	1.2
Mining	2.9	2.7	2.8	7.4	3.6
Oil & Gas Extraction	2.7	2.5	2.6	8.0	3.9
Other Mining, Quarrying, etc.	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Contract Construction	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0
Transportation & Public Utilities	1.8	1.8	1.8	0.0	0.0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	7.8	7.8	7.7	0.0	1.3
Wholesale Trade	2.2	2.2	2.2	0.0	0.0
Retail Trade	5.6	5.6	5.5	0.0	1.8
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.0
Services	5.7	5.8	5.7	-1.7	0.0
Government	4.5	4.5	4.4	0.0	2.3
Federal Government	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
State & Local Government	3.8	3.8	3.7	0.0	2.7
CHEYENNE (Laramie)					
Total Non-Farm Wage & Salary Employment	30.1	30.3	30.1	-0.7%	0.0%
Manufacturing	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	28.8	29.0	28.8	-0.7	0.0
Contract Construction	1.4	1.4	1.7	0.0	-17.7
Transportation & Public Utilities	3.1	3.0	2.9	3.3	6.9
Wholesale & Retail Trade	7.0	7.1	7.0	-1.4	0.0
Wholesale Trade	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0
Retail Trade	6.2	6.3	6.2	-1.6	0.0
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1.8	1.8	1.8	0.0	0.0
Services	5.6	5.7	5.7	-1.8	-1.8
Government	9.8	9.9	9.7	-1.0	1.0
Federal Government	2.8	2.8	2.7	0.0	3.7
State & Local Government	7.0	7.1	7.0	-1.4	0.0

1 Estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary workers in non-agricultural establishments who worked or received pay during the week which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employeds, domestic servants and personnel of the armed forces are excluded. 2 Subject to revision. 3 Revised figures.

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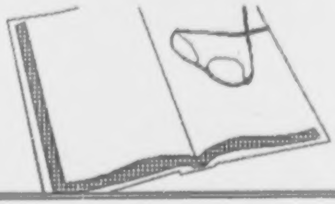

W Y O M I N G
LABOR FORCE TRENDS

The **Wyoming Labor Force Trends** is published by the Research and Analysis Section of the Wyoming Employment Security Commission.

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